

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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SWIFT FIRE LOSS AT OMAHA.

Fire destroyed the fertilizer building of the Swift plant at South Omaha on Thursday, and for a time threatened the destruction of the entire plant. The early estimate of the loss was close to \$200,000, fully protected by insurance.

WILL REFUSE OLEO LICENSES.

For the announced purpose of breaking up the "illegal sale of oleomargarine" in Pennsylvania State Food Commissioner Foust announces that hereafter he will refuse to issue licenses to sell oleo to non-residents of the state. He will grant permits only to those who are actual residents of the state.

BUTCHERS STRIKE AT WHEELING.

About 150 butchers employed in meat plants and markets at Wheeling, West Va., struck last week because of a refusal of their employers to increase their wages 35 cents per day. The strike did not greatly interfere with the markets or smaller plants, but caused one big abattoir to shut down. It was a bad time for labor to strike for higher wages, and the movement did not succeed.

LOUISVILLE STOCK YARDS BURNED.

Fire destroyed the old Bourbon Stock Yards at Johnson and Main streets, Louisville, Ky., on the night of election day, Tuesday, and the yards were a total loss, including ten carloads of live hogs. The fire spread to the packing plant of the H. I. Vissman Packing Co., doing \$75,000 damage before it was checked. The loss at the yards was estimated at about a quarter of a million dollars.

MORRIS FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

The main office building and coolers of the Morris packing plant at East St. Louis, Ill., were partially destroyed by fire late last Saturday, the damage being estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, covered by insurance. The building was four stories in height and had a frontage of 200 feet. The fire was of a spectacular character and stories are told of the bravery of several employees, particularly the young lady cashier, in rescuing money and records from the burning building. The burned portions of the plant will be restored at once.

STATE LAWS AGAINST OLEO

Synopsis of State Legislation Governing Butter's Competitor

The sustained high price of butter for the past year, which has put it almost upon the plane of a luxury rather than a necessity, has naturally given considerable stimulus to the oleomargarine industry. The public, tired of paying what seems to it extortionate prices for butter, has turned to a cheaper and equally wholesome substitute. Necessity and a lean purse have done what no amount of argument could do for oleomargarine in disabusing the consumer's mind of the false impressions of years standing, that oleo was an inferior and unwholesome butter substitute.

In spite of this awakening, and of the generally growing public demand for oleomargarine, federal and state laws still operate against it. The consumer is in many cases put in the position of being compelled to buy butter at the price the butter interests dictate, because the law makes it a misdemeanor either to sell or to use oleomargarine. The federal tax on colored oleo is in effect just so much blackmail levied for the benefit of butter producers. Yet in spite of that ten-cent tribute the sale of colored oleo has largely increased—where state laws permitted it to be sold at all.

Who is the Wrong-Doer?

This federal legislation, backed by even more stringent and in some cases absolutely prohibitive state laws, has put the oleo industry a good deal in the attitude of an illicit enterprise. The newspapers refer to oleo makers and dealers much as they would "moonshiners," or counterfeiters. Where the law unfairly restricts or prohibits the sale of oleomargarine there is undoubtedly temptation to violate the law and to market oleo under the name of butter—a temptation to which small dealers in many instances yield, but a temptation which would not exist were oleomargarine given its rightful place as a competitor of the farmer's product. The criminal is the man who lobbies in the interest of butter producers to bar oleo from the competitive market, not the man who is compelled to sell a healthful and wholesome product under a name not its own.

A review of the laws now in force in various states affecting the marketing of oleomargarine and butter will give an idea of the extent to which the dairy interests have suc-

ceeded in shutting out a competitive industry to their own gain. There may have been excuse in the early days of oleo-making for some of the ridiculous restrictions put upon the trade. There is no reason under modern methods why any apology for or explanation of oleomargarine is necessary.

The Arkansas regulation which compels the placing of a sign on every plate of oleomargarine served represents the height of absurd legislation against this product. In New York State the consumer who cannot afford to pay famine prices for butter must go without either at his meals—since the use of even the very finest grade of oleomargarine subjects him, as well as the dealer, to arrest and punishment! These are but two examples of restrictive state legislation.

The laws now in force in the various states governing oleomargarine are briefly reviewed in the following synopsis, together with comparative reference to legislation affecting the artificial coloring of butter:

Synopsis of State Laws.

Alabama.

Sale of uncolored oleomargarine permitted if properly labeled.

Some cities have passed local laws and placed a tax on the dealer handling oleomargarine.

Arizona.

May be sold if properly labeled.

No mention of color.

Hotels, boarding-houses, etc., must post signs reading "Oleomargarine sold here."

Arkansas.

May be sold if properly labeled.

No mention of color.

Dishes in hotels on which it is served must be marked "oleomargarine."

California.

May be sold if properly labeled.

Must not be colored to imitate butter or cheese.

Hotels, restaurants, etc., must post signs.

Tubs, firkins, boxes, etc., must bear words "substitute for butter," name and address of manufacturer and names and actual percentages of various ingredients.

Transportation companies not to accept such substitute for butter unless labeled as above provided.

No mention of color in butter.

Colorado.

May be sold if properly labeled.

(Continued on page 16.)

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five principal centers in the United States at the close of business on October 31 show a reduction in stocks of lard and cut meats compared to a month ago, and an increase in pork. Comparisons with a year ago show greater stocks on hand than at that time. Following is a synopsis of the figures for the five chief centers:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Chicago	41,070	35,129	58,912
Kansas City	1,880	2,945	985
Omaha	1,470	2,627	982
St. Joseph	1,191	1,588	683
Milwaukee	1,851	2,574	1,720
Total	48,962	34,873	41,288
	Lard, Tcs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Chicago	57,838	110,398	34,838
Kansas City	10,075	12,309	4,329
Omaha	1,575	2,296	1,237
St. Joseph	3,453	7,627	3,154
Milwaukee	6,366	10,731	1,163
Total	79,307	143,260	44,720
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Chicago	78,754,101	109,765,230	60,915,022
Kansas City	38,274,900	46,501,100	24,324,100
Omaha	33,349,707	40,039,812	18,227,010
St. Joseph	30,845,830	37,980,800	17,579,093
Milwaukee	14,170,732	19,054,487	10,700,900
Total	195,401,270	246,320,880	131,746,125

Detailed figures are as follows:

Chicago.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	3,321	
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '06 to Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	19,100	17,486
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	18,589	19,426
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '07, tcs.	3,542	8,271
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '06 to Oct. 1, '07, tcs.	44,826	18,925
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	9,470	7,642
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	57,085	118,260
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	10,169,544	7,940,534
Short clear middles, lbs.	361,356	509,609
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1907, lbs.	1,503,682	1,907,845
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	2,173,515	2,927,427
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	5,167,079	5,550,058
Long clear middles, lbs.	18,000	92,948
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	253,361	528,391
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	550,709	348,987
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	18,043,978	13,325,447
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	15,493,785	8,666,658
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	2,082,208	1,770,919
Sweet pickled Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	4,906,314	3,010,585
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.		
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	12,315,645	7,379,598
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	5,567,840	6,837,756

Total cut meats, lbs. 78,754,101 60,915,022
*In storage tanks and tierces.

Kansas City.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	234	271
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,646	714
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	7,257	2,541
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,818	1,787
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,942,700	2,292,600
Ex. s. rib middles, lbs.	1,792,800	515,900
Short clear middles, lbs.	347,000	390,300
Extra s. e. middles, lbs.	2,154,600	2,608,100
Long clear middles, lbs.	31,100	73,200
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,927,400	642,400
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,291,100	1,900,600
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	284,500	236,600
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,268,200	7,835,500
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,677,600	1,494,600

S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	2,484,000	1,539,700
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,714,900	2,063,000
Other cut meat, lbs.	5,359,000	2,791,600
Total cut meats, lbs.	38,274,900	24,324,100

Live Hogs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	October, 1906.
Received	196,252	190,608
Shipped	37,477	6,859
Driven out	156,655	182,199
Average weight	208	214

St. Joseph.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Mess pork (old) made previous Oct. 1, 1906, bbls.	12	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,179	683

P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1906, tcs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,880	2,289
Shipped	1,564	865
Driven out	190,000	26,000

Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	5,579,355	1,846,990
Shipped	279,761	294,420

Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,158,561	522,111
Shipped	2,525,000	374,515

Extra short rib middles, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,270,123	1,869,581
Shipped	18,944	82,883

Long clear middles, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	581,115	61,866
Shipped	6,802,300	3,790,523

Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	64,500	54,150
Shipped	3,328,773	1,623,436

Dry salted bellies, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	493,500	608,603
Shipped	954,500	463,703

Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received		432,515
Shipped	3,203,500	1,772,551

Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	4,395,900	3,755,246
Shipped		

Total weights cuts of meats		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	30,845,830	17,579,093
Shipped		

Omaha.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	30	8
Other kinds bbl. pork.	1,450	974
P. S. lard "contract" tcs.	677	444
Other kinds lard, tcs.	808	793
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,726,942	1,880,047
Short clear middles, lbs.	85,714	50,881
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,194,793	1,528,304
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,387,369	1,857,649
Long clear middles, lbs.	13,500	50,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,029,760	240,700
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	150,102	343,400
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,802,583	3,917,407
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,492,771	1,973,487
S. P. bellies, lbs.	726,222	789,111
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,960,850	1,111,950
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,983,883	2,832,389
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,786,209	1,651,685

Total cut meats, lbs. 33,349,707 18,227,010

Live Hogs.		
	Oct., 1907.	Oct., 1906.
Received	114,874	110,659
Shipped	16,775	2,873
Driven out	98,099	107,786
Average weight	260	254

Milwaukee.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Sept. 30, 1907.
Mess pork, winter p'ked (new), lbs.	310	114
Mess pork, winter p'ked, bbls.	5	5

Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,036	2,455
Shipped		

Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,923	2,545
Shipped	4,443	8,186

Short rib middles, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,686,924	2,949,058
Shipped		

Extra short rib middles, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,171,876	1,212,019
Shipped	16,656	36,052

Short clear, middle, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	479,902	708,412
Shipped	35,595	14,931

Extra short clear middles, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	162,837	213,609
Shipped		

Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	427,590	769,750
Shipped	2,463,166	2,842,402

Sweet pickled hams, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	2,055,305	2,798,565
Shipped		

Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	549,055	438,850
Shipped		

Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	1,212,706	1,593,850
Shipped		

Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1906.
Received	2,361,540	2,102,000
Shipped	1,553,580	3,374,059

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on November 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Nov. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	12,500	18,000	7,500	15,500	14,000	11,000
Other British ports	12,000	14,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	2,200
Hamburg	16,000	18,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
Bremen	1,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	2,000	500
Berlin	9,000	9,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	6,000
Baltic ports	13,500	14,500	15,000	10,000	15,000	8,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	4,000	2,500	3,000	4,000	3,000	250
Antwerp	3,000	3,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500
French ports	2,500	1,800	1,000	750	1,200	700
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	500	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe	74,500	84,300	72,000	74,250	72,200	52,150
Afloat for Europe	45,000	55,000	65,000	80,000	75,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat	119,500	139,300	137,000	154,250	147,200	102,150
Chicago prime steam	44,826	90,144	27,196	53,404	29,316	44,409
Chicago other kinds	9,470	20,254	7,642	13,384	8,413	4,181
East St. Louis	None	1,000	1,000	1,350	750	None
Kansas City	10,075	12,208	4,328	7,770	2,862	2,684
Omaha	1,575	2,196	737	682	1,445	1,140
New York	4,130	5,251	3,962	4,352	4,416	3,863
Milwaukee	6,366	10,731	1,163	6,066	3,647	1,789
South St. Joseph	2,497	7,627	3,154	*2,000	1,865	3,833
Total tierces	198,439	288,711	186,182	243,262	199,914	164,049

*Estimated.

DEFENSE OF COTTONSEED OIL

Spirited Reply to Unfair Attacks by Olive Oil Rivals

An unjust and even scurrilous attack made on cottonseed oil by California olive oil interests was made known in the columns of *The National Provisioner* last week through a bulletin sent out by the Bureau of Publicity of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Bureau did not at that time reply specifically to the libels uttered by the Californians, but quoted the objectionable statements in full, and appealed to the members of the association for funds to support the Bureau in a proper campaign to counteract such misstatements and misrepresentations.

This week Chairman B. F. Taylor of the Publicity Bureau sends to *The National Provisioner* a statement in answer to the defamatory circular of the Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association. He takes up the various items in the circular and replies to them briefly and in his characteristic emphatic fashion. If anyone were at all inclined to credit the ridiculous charges against cottonseed oil contained in the California circular, he would have his mind quickly cleared up by reading Chairman Taylor's reply.

The charges against cottonseed oil and meal are effectively answered. Every man in the trade should read what Mr. Taylor has to say and make every effort to give his words the widest publicity. This can be done in a personal way by individual work with local newspapers, etc.

But more important and much more effective is the campaign of publicity which may be conducted by the Bureau. It is the duty of every member of the association and everyone in the trade to contribute to the funds necessary for this work. Such libels as this California attack must be quickly refuted.

Reply of Cotton Oil Men.

In his statement Chairman Taylor says:

On page 2 of the pamphlet is quoted a report by Newton D. Pierce, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which appears in the Year Book of 1896, page 373, in part as follows:

"If cottonseed oil were desired by the people, it could then be had at its true value, being sold under its own name by the American firm producing it, whereas now it is shipped to Europe by these firms, reshipped to this country as the product of the olive, and foisted upon the American public as 'pure olive oil.' Many who pay for olive oil and suppose they are using it have, perhaps, never tasted the pure article. This statement, which may at first seem exaggerated, is undoubtedly true in very many cases, and should stimulate the consumer to procure the California product, the California laws being very strict in the matter of oil adulteration."

Why Cotton Oil Value Is Cheapened.

Cottonseed oil is desired by the American people, and it is had at very much below its true value on account of just such attacks upon it as the pamphlet under discussion. In our latest Bulletin will be found a table showing where cotton oil goes into consumption, and the volume of the trade in each line. It is shown that the domestic trade alone takes 270,000 barrels in the shape of salad oil (not as olive oil) and the foreign countries take 230,000 barrels in the same way. For cooking and baking 200,000 barrels are used in this country and 20,000 barrels abroad.

There is no doubt that in the past cottonseed oil has been used to improve olive oil,

as appears in the Consular Reports published by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor this year. It has doubtless been used largely in this country under the name of olive oil. And it is doubtless still used for the same purpose and sold under the same name in foreign countries; but not in this country.

We have a law now known as the "Pure Food Law" which all manufacturers of cotton oil have welcomed as the salvation of our business, because it prevents the olive oil people from using our product to fill their requirements and to improve the quality of their products. Instead of stimulating people to get the California olive oil, the law referred to in the report of Mr. Pierce will undoubtedly increase the use of cottonseed oil and decrease the sales of pure olive oil.

First, because the Government has declared cotton oil pure and one of the finest foods known to man. And second, because we can produce cotton oil as wholesome, pure, and palatable as the best olive oil at about one-fourth the cost.

Olive and Cottonseed Compared.

"Cottonseed oil is as much the unadulterated product of nature as olive oil, and far less likely to contain any impurity of any nature. The olive hangs on the tree subject to the attacks of insects, microbes, and such filth as may be blown about by the air. It is gathered by hand. It is hauled to the mill in boxes that may have any kind of impurity cast into them, and finally reaches the machinery.

Now, how about cottonseed? First, it is encased in the boll, impervious to rain or microbes, and which is only entered by worms or bugs that eat their way into them, in which case the boll is ruined, never opens, and the seeds are not gathered. Next, it is covered by the cotton, which, as every one knows, is the only medium found that absolutely prevents the passage of any microbe known to the bacteriologist. Then comes the hull, a rough, horny substance which requires sharp knives to cut it.

So we have the most perfectly protected fruit known to man. In this state it reaches the mill, and is never touched by hand during its manufacture. In addition to this it is absolutely sterilized at a temperature of 225° F. before it is pressed.

How about the olive? Echo answers, "How?"

This is not the end. The crude oil is refined, and during the process of making salad or cooking oil it is twice more sterilized by heat and every trace of any impurity is removed. How about the olive oil?

The Paraffine Libel.

On page 4 of the California pamphlet occurs this statement: "Cottonseed oil and paraffine oil are the most common substitutes for olive oil, and these are extensively used as adulterants because they have no odor or taste. The immense production of cottonseed and paraffine oil in the United States has tempted manufacturers to use them, either alone or combined with olive oil, for the sake of the profit to be made from their sale."

We assert that neither can be sold mixed with olive oil unless they are clearly labeled under the present law, and we also assert that no manufacturer of cotton oil would adulterate his product with olive oil or paraffine oil. If there be such manufacturers they manufacture olive oil and not cottonseed oil. The consular reports say that there are such abroad. Why then use olive oil? Why not buy the pure unadulterated cotton oil, a sample of which can be had for the asking?

This pamphlet goes out of its way to attack another product of cottonseed, hoping thereby to prejudice people against the oil. It says on page 8:

"It is true, cottonseed meal has been experimented with as a nourishing food for negroes and prison gangs. It was too fatally

nourishing and was discontinued. In England it was fed to sheep with disastrous results. Much excitement was caused in agricultural circles at the time by the large loss of sheep from its use. Yet it is, perhaps, the chief element in the bottle of so-called foreign oil on American tables to-day."

Lies About Cottonseed Meal.

Cottonseed meal is being experimented with to-day as a human food. The editor of this Bulletin has eaten it as bread and cake, and has frequently eaten the cottonseed themselves. No man can truthfully say that he has ever been injured by the consumption either of the meal, or of the seed itself.

England has large cottonseed oil mills, and the total production of them in meal is consumed in Great Britain. In addition, this country imports from the United States over \$1,400,000 worth of American meal and cake, which is fed to sheep, cattle and horses. They are still feeding it to sheep, and the demand is greater than can be supplied. Why does it not poison sheep now, if it ever did?

Again on page 8, appears the following:

"As cottonseed oil is most largely used as a substitute for olive oil, its effects upon the system should be known. One of the component parts of cottonseed oil will not digest, neither will it burn. It is a gum. To eliminate this indigestible portion from the system is a great tax upon the heart and digestive (Concluded on page 32.)

S. & S. GETS ANOTHER FIRST PRIZE.

For the fourth consecutive time the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has received a gold medal or highest award for its exhibit of meats or provisions at a national or international exposition. This time it is the Jamestown Exposition authorities which have awarded the S. & S. Company the highest award for exhibits of hams, bacon, lard, canned meats and pure food products at the Exposition. The officers of the company received the following telegram this week:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 2.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company,
New York.

Your company has been awarded the gold medal, the highest award, for the superiority and excellence of its display of hams, bacon, lard, canned meats, and pure food products.

JAMES L. FARMER,

Secretary Jury of Awards.

This company received similar awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, and now the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. This is a flattering testimonial of the high quality of S. & S. products.

COTTONSEED OIL IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois state food authorities have ruled that salad oil in which cottonseed oil is the chief ingredient may not be labelled "salad oil," but must bear the label "cottonseed salad oil." This is in direct contradiction to the ruling of the attorney general of New York state, who decided that as cottonseed oil had come to be a recognized salad oil everywhere, it was as much entitled to the simple designation "salad oil" as was any other vegetable oil. In Illinois they seem to look at it differently, however.

WHERE TO FIND BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE OLEO LAWS.

(Continued from page 13.)

Color or any ingredient causing it to resemble cheese or yellow butter prohibited.

Seller must deliver to purchaser a printed label bearing words "oleomargarine" or "butterine" with the name of manufacturer.

No action on any contract for sale of such goods not properly labeled can be maintained.

No mention of color in butter.

Connecticut.

Permit sale of uncolored oleomargarine if properly labeled.

Color or any ingredient causing it to resemble butter specifically prohibited.

Dealer selling must post large signs over outer entrance.

Hotels, restaurants, bakeries, etc., must post signs.

Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc., using imitation butter must register with Dairy Commissioner.

Dealers offering imitation butter for sale must keep same in an enclosing package plainly labeled and shall orally inform each buyer at the time of sale that such article is not butter.

No mention of color in butter.

Delaware.

Uncolored oleomargarine may be sold if properly labeled.

Color or ingredient causing it to look like butter specifically prohibited.

No mention of color in butter.

District of Columbia.

Sale permitted if properly labeled.

No mention of color.

Label must accompany each retail sale.

Florida.

Prohibit sale of spurious preparations purporting to be butter.

No mention of color.

Hotels or boarding houses using oleomargarine must give notice to guests.

(It is understood there was a law passed this last session of the legislature making it necessary for wholesale dealers in oleomargarine to pay a State license.)

Georgia.

Oleomargarine must not be colored to resemble butter or cheese.

Every package, etc., must be plainly labeled.

Each sale must be accompanied by verbal notice and written statement that the article is an imitation, the statement giving the name of the producer.

Hotels, etc., must notify guests.

Harmless coloring permitted in butter.

Idaho.

Uncolored oleomargarine may be sold if properly labeled.

Color or ingredient causing it to resemble butter specifically prohibited.

Hotels, restaurants, etc., must post conspicuous signs.

Harmless color permitted in butter.

Illinois.

Sale of uncolored oleomargarine permitted when properly labeled.

Color specifically prohibited.

Harmless color permitted in butter.

Indiana.

Sale permitted when properly labeled.

No mention of color.

Hotels, restaurants, etc., must post signs.

No mention of color in butter.

Iowa.

Sale of uncolored oleomargarine permitted if properly labeled.

Color specifically prohibited.

Hotels, restaurants, bakeries, etc., must post signs.

Harmless color permitted in butter.

Kansas.

Has no oleomargarine or butter laws.

Has general food law making it illegal to sell any article under the distinctive name of another article; also if the package containing it bears any statement, design or device which is false or misleading in any particular.

Kentucky.

Sale permitted if free from color or other ingredient causing it to look like butter, and if it is properly labeled.

License necessary to sell at retail.

No mention of color in butter.

Louisiana.

Sale of uncolored oleomargarine permitted if properly labeled.

Color specifically prohibited.

Hotels and restaurants must state on bill of fare if oleomargarine is used.

Harmless color permitted in butter.

Maine.

Law reads: "No person shall manufacture, sell, . . . any article, substance or compound made in imitation of yellow butter or cheese, and not made exclusively and wholly of cream or milk . . ."

Apparently prohibits sale of colored oleomargarine but permits sale of uncolored.

Color permitted in butter and cheese.

Maryland.

Sale of uncolored oleomargarine permitted if properly labeled.

Color specifically prohibited.

Dealers as well as hotels, restaurants, etc., must post signs.

No mention of color in butter.

Massachusetts.

Permits sale of uncolored oleomargarine if properly labeled.

Color or any ingredient causing it to resemble yellow butter specifically prohibited.

Stores, where sold, must display signs, also wagons used in delivery.

Hotels, restaurants, etc., must post signs.

Dealers selling as well as persons delivering oleomargarine must be licensed.

Fine of from \$10 to \$50 for failure of hotel or restaurant keeper to notify guests or patrons that oleomargarine is used.

Color permitted in butter.

Michigan.

Uncolored oleomargarine may be sold if properly labeled.

Color or ingredient causing it to resemble butter prohibited.

Signs must be displayed where sold or used.

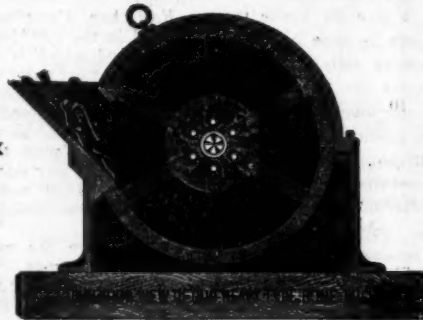
Dealer must furnish purchaser with separate label in addition to label required on package, giving name and address of manufacturer and name of each article entering into its composition.

Color permitted in butter.

(Concluded next week.)

USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For
Reducing
GREEN,
STEAM
or JUNK
BONE
Also
Tankage



For
Reducing
BEEF SCRAP
OYSTER AND
CLAM
Shells
or
**Any Poultry
Food
Material**

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IT IS THE CHEAPEST, MOST SANITARY AND CONVENIENT METHOD

THE U. S. Automatic Ice Machine is the best thing out. With this system one or more refrigerators can be cooled at the same time and also make ice. Automatic sanitary-refrigerating, as shown by accompanying illustration, is but one application of many that can be used. We make ice making and refrigerating plants complete, ranging from 1-2 to 10 ton capacity.

SEND FOR CATALOG "D" AND LET US TELL YOU ALL THE GOOD POINTS
U. S. AUTOMATIC ICE MACHINE CO., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. S. Wilkerson is interested in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Hickory, S. C.

The plant of the Ashland Tannery Company at Ashland, Ky., was destroyed by fire; loss \$20,000.

The F. C. Cross Packing Company will rebuild its plant at Milwaukee, Wis., recently destroyed by fire.

The American Leather Company will shortly resume operations at its morocco plant at Wilmington, Del.

The fertilizer plant of Swift & Company at South Omaha, Neb., has been destroyed, with a loss of \$125,000, by fire.

The E. H. Stanton Company, meat packers of Spokane, Wash., contemplate erecting a cold storage plant at Hillyard, Wash.

The Henry Kohrs Packing Company has let the contract for its new concrete cooler at Rock Island, Ill., to cost around \$20,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ford has purchased the slaughter house and ice plant of Burkle & Rehm at Brookside, near Bridgeport, W. Va.

The Cudahy Packing Company has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Utah, with principal office at Salt Lake City.

Jacob Quist has leased a building at Marquette, Mich., which he will turn into a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of sausages.

A tannery plant, with a daily capacity of 200 hides, is to be established at Salisbury, N. C., by J. R. Nicholas, George H. Shaver and others.

Work will commence at once on the large fertilizer plant which Swift & Company will erect at Chester, S. C., the cost of which will be around \$200,000.

The main office building of Morris & Company at East St. Louis, Ill., was destroyed by fire on November 2. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The Board of Aldermen of Chelsea, Mass., has revoked the license, which it recently gave to John R. Poole, for the establishment of a rendering plant in that city.

The recently incorporated Consumers' Fertilizer Company of Shreveport, La., will establish a factory with 200 tons capacity. About \$10,000 is to be expended.

The I. A. Towns Extracting Company of Lynn, Mass., has been incorporated with a

capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in leather and hides. President, J. T. Farwell; treasurer, J. Q. Farwell.

The Virginia Ham Curing Company of Suffolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. M. Darden, W. H. Darden and J. A. Darden. The objects of the company are to do a ham-curing business.

The Home Mixture Guano Company of Columbus, Ga., and L. G. Council and Thomas Harold of Americus, Ga., have organized a company to establish a fertilizer plant at Americus, Ga. About \$50,000 will be invested.

The Southern Oil Company of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock to deal in lubricating, vegetable, animal and fish oils, by C. H. Mahle, Geo. B. Read, J. C. Mahle, R. L. Webb and R. W. Baldwin.

The Beaver Valley Ranch and Livestock Company of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by G. J. Carpeat, C. M. Andersen, C. H. Emmons, A. G. Logan, D. S. Treacy, J. R. Palmer and others.

The packing plant of H. L. Vissman & Company at Louisville, Ky., was damaged by fire on November 5 to the extent of \$75,000. The fire originated in the plant of the Bourbon Stock Yards, which was destroyed, with a loss estimated at \$250,000.

The Cazenovia Gelatine Works of West Seneca, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock for the purpose of manufacturing gelatine, glues and other by-products. The incorporators are W. C. Voss and W. T. Voss of 907 William street; Anthony C. Roth of 177 Cazenovia street, all of Buffalo.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Blumer-Sartain Company, Columbus, O., which was incorporated last week with a capital of \$125,000, Gabriel Sartain was elected president and treasurer; W. H. Sartain, vice-president and general manager; W. A. Langdon, secretary. Other members of the Board of Directors, in addition to the officers, are W. A. Weineich, George R. Hedges, A. E. Sartain and R. A. Blumer. The company will have plans drawn for an up-to-date plant for meat packing, sausage making and all other branches of the meat industry.

checked up and the fats inspected by the government inspector at the collecting point, and he may reject any which do not appear to him sound and wholesome.

These new rules are a decided improvement over the previous prohibitory regulation, but they still hamper the trade considerably. They involve the employment of a government inspector at every collecting point if fats are to be shipped to a plant in another state, and it is contended that in many cases this will be impossible, since there would not be enough government inspectors to go around. There is also a good deal of red tape to be complied with which would hamper collection and shipment almost to the point of making it unprofitable, both to renderer and shop butcher.

But the trade has accepted the new plan and will try to comply with it until it can get something better. It is contended that any fat from a proper source subjected to a melting temperature of 160 degrees is rendered wholesome for edible purposes, just as milk is considered healthful—regardless of its suspected origin—if subjected to 160 degrees pasteurization.

The instructions to government inspectors concerning the new plan of interstate fat collection are as follows:

The New Regulations in Full.

To Inspectors in Charge and Others:

The provisions contained in the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of Bureau circular letter of October 30, 1906, relative to the return of fats to establishments where Federal inspection is maintained, are hereby revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:

Fats from carcasses which have been "U. S. inspected and passed" may be returned and received into establishments where inspection is maintained, provided the fats are handled in a sanitary manner after leaving establishments which operate under Federal inspection; and provided further, that upon inspection at the time of their receipt the fats are found to be clean, sweet, wholesome, and fit for human food. Such fats to be returned to establishments at which inspection is maintained shall be handled in accordance with the following provisions:

1. All butcher shops, stalls in markets, or other places from which fats are collected, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

2. Suitable and clean metal containers shall be provided at each shop, stall, or other place from which fats are collected, for the exclusive reception and retention of fats from carcasses which have been "U. S. inspected and passed," and which are clean, sweet, wholesome, and fit for human food. Immediately upon being detached from the carcass or part, such fats shall be placed and held in the containers until called for by the collector.

3. Similar containers shall be provided and used exclusively for fats which are not eligible for return, fats from uninspected carcasses and parts, unclean fats, bones, and other waste.

4. When fats eligible for return are conveyed in wagons with uninspected fats, unclean fats, bones, or other waste, separate closed compartments shall be provided in which the different classes of products shall be carried.

5. All collections and deliveries of fats shall be made daily, and the receptacles in which they are held and transported shall be thoroughly cleansed daily.

6. Before admitting fats into establishments where inspection is maintained, the inspector in charge shall require that for each lot of fats a certificate be furnished by the proprietor, or his representative in charge of the shop, stall, or other place from which the fats are collected. The certificate shall state that the fats collected are only from carcasses of animals which have been "U. S. inspected and passed," and it shall be signed by the firm

BUTCHERS GAIN BY NEW FAT REGULATIONS

Both renderers of high-grade fats and shop butchers will be pleased to learn of the new orders given to government meat inspectors by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington concerning the handling of shop fats in inspected establishments. The new order widens the market for butchers' fat and should result in more revenue to shop butchers, as well as more satisfactory results to renderers.

Under the first regulations issued under the meat inspection law a year ago renderers were permitted to receive fats from butchers merely upon the certificate of the butcher that his fats came from inspected carcasses. Later this permission was revoked, on the ground that there was no way of telling whether the fats were from healthy animals or not, and that unwholesome products might thus get into edible channels.

This amendment shut off all interstate trade in butchers' fats to inspected houses. Renderers could not collect shop fats in another state and ship them to their plants. The result was that their supply was cut down, while butchers had to depend on local outlets to dispose of their fats, usually being compelled to sell to tallow renderers at a less price than they

might otherwise have secured for their product.

The matter was taken up with the Washington authorities by the officials of the American Meat Packers' Association, and the result of their presentation of the facts to the government officials was a modification of the regulations which will go a long way toward restoring the old status. Under proper restrictions fats from inspected carcasses may be received in inspected establishments provided they have been cleanly handled and are found at the time of their receipt at the melting plant to be clean, sweet and wholesome.

Butchers must keep their shops in a sanitary condition if they desire to sell their fats to inspected houses. They must provide clean metal containers to hold these fats until the collector calls for them, and these containers must not be used for any other fats or shop refuse. Collectors' wagons must also have separate closed compartments for these fats. All collections must be made daily, and all containers and wagons must be cleansed daily.

The butcher must also sign a certificate that the fats he sells are only from inspected carcasses, and stating the weight of the lot he sells each day. These certificates must be

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Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

or individual supplying the fats. It shall be in the following form:

I hereby certify that the fats collected by from my shop (stall) are entirely from carcasses which were "U. S. Inspected and passed" and so marked, and that the fats weigh pounds.

(Date) (Signature)

7. Each collector of fats shall have in his possession a list of the names of all persons and the locations from which he collects fats, and he shall require from each such person a certificate as above.

8. The fats from each shop, stall, or other place, when presented at an establishment where inspection is maintained, shall be accompanied by a certificate as above specified,

and the Bureau inspector in charge of the establishment shall carefully inspect the fats and see that the total amount checks with the amounts shown on the certificates; and if the fats are clean, sweet, wholesome, and fit for human food, and there is no good reason for excluding them, they may be duly admitted.

9. All wagons in which fats are handled, also the containers which may be used in such wagons and the containers of fats at places from which the product is collected, shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed daily.

10. When it is desired to return fats to an establishment where inspection is maintained in another State, the fats shall first be presented for inspection at an establishment where inspection is maintained within the

State where the product is collected, when the conditions of handling the fats prior to said inspection shall have been as above specified. If the fats are found to be eligible, the inspector in charge at said establishment may stamp the containers, and interstate shipment may be made under Regulation 53 of B. A. I. Order No. 137 to the second establishment where inspection is maintained, where the product will be reinspected and its admission will be subject to the reinspection.

11. Fats which bear the marks of Federal inspection may be admitted to establishments where inspection is maintained in accordance with the provisions of the regulations covering the admission of other meat food products.

A. D. MELVIN, Chief of Bureau.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

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Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

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A WORD TO RETAILERS

In commenting on the excellent understand-
ing established between packers and retailers
through the fraternal relations of the two
national associations representing their respec-
tive branches of the meat trade, The National
Provisioner seems to have inspired a timid
soul with the fear that the American Meat
Packers' association wanted to absorb the re-
tailers' organization. Far from it! The con-
stitution of the Association provides that active
membership shall be limited to slaughterers
and curers, while brokers, manufacturers and
others affiliated with the wholesale trade may
become associate members. It is probable that
no member of the association even dreamed
of asking a retail butcher to join.

The retailers have their own national or-
ganization, with good, strong, conservative
men at the head of it. If the retail butchers
of the United States will rally to that banner
as unitedly and as enthusiastically as have
the slaughterers and curers to the standard
of the American Meat Packers' Association,
the retail butchers' organization will be able
to wield an influence in public affairs com-
mensurate with the strength of the interests
it is supposed to represent.

The retailers' national organization deserves
better support than it is receiving from the
retail butchers of the country. It cannot be
expected to be the power it should be until
it gets that support. With the officers now
at its head it is entitled to that support. The
retail butcher who is not willing to support
his national organization should not complain
if conditions do not suit him. Let him follow
the example of the wholesaler, and join a
national organization which has the power
to help him.

Meanwhile, there is no reason why the
two associations should not co-operate for the
common good. So far as is known, their of-
ficers are in perfect accord. As for the
attitude of the packers' association toward
the retailers, a resolution unanimously adopted
at the recent Chicago convention says:

Next to the public we owe it to the retail
trade, which is by far the most important
branch of the meat industry, that the re-
tailer be encouraged in every way by the
wholesaler, that he be aided in catering to
the wants of his customers, and so dealt
with as to be enabled to realize adequate
compensation from a business which requires
such close attention, hard work and long
hours.

Our best advice to the retailers is to adopt
among themselves the slogan which has made
the American Meat Packers' Association such
a success—"Now, all pull together!"

COTTON OIL SITUATION

In the crushing season now under way the
cottonseed oil mills have a much busier time
in prospect than they had reason last spring
to expect. Crop conditions at that time fore-
casted a very limited supply of seed. But
what the weather lacked in the spring it
made up in the late summer and fall, and
the outlook now is for a total crush some-
what heavier than that of last season, more
particularly in the Southeast.

It is true that the production of crude oil
at this time is not of a volume that would
promise such a big season's crush. But that
is due to the present high cost of seed com-
pared to the prevailing prices which may be
obtained for the crude oil. When the farmer
and the mill man settle their differences of
opinion as to what is a fair price for a ton
of seed, the production of crude oil will un-
doubtedly increase. The present weak spot
in the market is only temporary.

The farmer has particularly lofty notions
of the value of his seed this fall, and he is
at present inclined to stand by them, though
there has been some reduction in the price of
seed from the extreme basis at the begin-
ning of the season. But when he finds that
his estimate of a seed shortage, based on so
much bad weather last spring, does not coin-
cide with the facts as indicated by the fall's
cotton crop developments, he will doubtless
come to a more reasonable view as to the
price of his seed. There is unquestionably a
shortage of seed supplies in the Southwest,
more especially in Louisiana and Texas, but
it will be overcome by the increased supplies
in some other sections of the South.

It would have taken a bold man at the
Jamestown convention of the crushers last
spring to predict such a busy season as the
present one is likely to be. Conditions at
that time appeared very gloomy, in spite of
the unprecedentedly high markets for oil.
But The National Provisioner believed there
would be a fairly large crop and a corre-
sponding crush, especially in the Southeast,
and said so. It seems our predictions are
likely to come true. The National Provi-
sioner always was a pretty safe prophet on
the cotton oil situation, if we do say it our-
selves.

REGULATING THE SUPPLY

Another evidence is seen this week of the
effectiveness of co-operation between live-
stock shippers and commission men in regu-
lating the supply of meat animals at slaugh-
tering centers according to their ideas of
what prices ought to be. Previous receipts
had been heavy and prices had declined in
consequence of this, and of the weakness of
the general business situation due to the
financial excitement. Orders went out to
cut down shipments and stiffen the market.
Receipts of cattle at Chicago immediately
dropped from 93,000 week before last to 58,-
000 last week, hog receipts from 110,000 to
63,000, and sheep and lambs from 123,000 to
89,000.

This cutting down of diet did not at once
relieve the market indigestion, and the com-
mission men ordered a continuance of the
treatment. The result was receipts at six
chief market centers for the first half of
this week of 75,000 cattle, compared to 94,000
for the same period a year ago, 86,000 hogs
against 103,000 last year, and 69,000 sheep
against 116,000 last year.

Ordinarily, such a situation as the pres-
ent one would result in a shippers' panic and
the flooding of the market with livestock.
The firm control which the livestock men
have displayed over the sources of meat sup-
ply certainly offers food for thought in a
consideration of the question of meat prices.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TO PREPARE DECORATED HAM.

To prepare decorated ham the following directions are given in reply to an inquiry: Hams fresh from the smoke with a soft skin are best adapted for this purpose. Cook the ham, let it cool, trim it nicely all around, and uncover the bone enough to fasten the cuff to it. Now cut little squares into the skin at the front part, all around at equal distance from the edge. Then fill the empty squares with white lard, smooth with the knife, so that the skin shows again. Now carve out some kind of ornament, such as a star, from red or white jelly. Hash up a little more jelly to make it look like diamonds and put along the edge of the star; make a border around same of laurel and lemon; then make some fancy painting with lard on the empty places of the skin. Put a paper cuff around the bone, such as can be bought in stationery stores. Use different colors, white, red, golden, green, pink, blue, etc., when several hams are to be decorated.

CLOSING OF ROSINED SOAPS.

During the manufacture of rosin soaps and after withdrawing the strength lye, the open soap is boiled up with the addition of water until it is closed. Free alkali may be present in such amount that with prolonged boiling the soap refuses to close, in which event steam should be turned off, the soap allowed to settle for an hour or so and the strong lye withdrawn, after which boiling is continued with the addition of water until the soap closes. Additions of water should be made now very carefully, and only after each addition is well boiled through and its effect noted. The degree of hydration on the settling change is determined by the quality of stock used and the quality of soap desired to be made.

With soft-bodied stock as grease or cottonseed oil, or tallow stock heavily rosin, or firm stock, as tallow and coconut oil, the soap of which is to be unfilled, as castile soap, milled soap-base and floating soap, the settling should be coarse, with but a comparatively slight degree of hydration. Soap to be filled with soda ash solution, of recognized harrowing effect, as tallow stock lightly rosin, may be settled finer or thinner, e. g., more heavily hydrated than the various kinds of soaps just mentioned. With the conditions of settling reversed, the nigre will be large and the yield of good soap small.

With any excess of free alkali sufficient to prevent closing removed as described and water added with continued boiling until the soap is joined or closed, additions of water are made as rapidly as it is incorporated, the soap meanwhile swelling up in the kettle and becoming stiffer after each addition of water is taken up. With stock thoroughly saponi-

fied, there will be no absorption of alkali on the settling change. The soap should be tasted from time to time to observe the causivity.

If after the addition of much water the strength has been absorbed and there is a slight tendency to stringiness, strong lye, according to the degree of hydration of the soap, should be added. Should this condition appear early weak lye should be added, but not in such excess that that which remains, after satisfying the demand for lye, cannot be neutralized practicably. Addition of water should cease when the soap boils up regularly with but little steam and rolls over with a stiff surface.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE AS SOLVENT.

By J. R. Crocker.*

Carbon tetrachloride as a solvent has been well known to the practical chemist for a number of years, but its entrance into the commercial field has been delayed mainly by its high first cost, and, secondly, by the lack of information with sufficient proofs as to its adaptability on a commercial scale.

It is a clear, colorless liquid (sp. gr. 1.604) with an agreeable aromatic odor, free from inflammability and explosiveness, and it is known that its vapors extinguish flame. (Boiling point 78° C.) This feature is one that would meet with favor, especially where the state and municipal laws governing fire risks by the use of benzene and naphtha are items of moment in the installation of an extracting plant.

Numerous experiments have been made on the ability of carbon tetrachloride to dissolve oils, fats, ammonia, soaps and numerous other chemical products. As an extracting medium it shows remarkable ability in its action on fats, oils from oil seed, oil cake, animal tankage, wool, and other fat-bearing materials. Up to the present time there is, so far as the author knows, no system where its efficiency on an economical scale has been worked out on a commercial basis to prove its advantages over benzene and naphtha. What practical knowledge has been secured up to the present time has given it due credit for its great solvent powers, but its excessive cost has hindered it being taken up seriously by the manufacturers.

While carbon tetrachloride will extract fats and oils quite readily in a much shorter time, and secure a much better product thereby than by the use of naphtha and benzene, there is some doubt as to the possibility of extracting the last traces, or enough, so as to make the cake from the oil seeds or fat-bearing products free from carbon tetrachloride. This is especially so where oil seed is afterwards used to feed cattle.

This feature is not only one of vital import-

*Condensed from "Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry."

ance as to the efficiency of the use of the solvent, but the excessive cost in replacing the carbon tetrachloride loss. The amount of the solvent lost in this way with the present price of carbon tetrachloride should not exceed 2 per cent., otherwise the total cost of extracting, even considering the saving both in time and labor, is more than counteracted by this loss.

It has not as yet been shown that the present users of benzene, naphtha or carbon bisulphide can safely substitute without undue alterations in their present plants the carbon tetrachloride, nor is it well known what effect carbon tetrachloride will have on the evaporators, filter presses and other machinery where the solvent in whole or part comes in contact.

Steel, cast iron and wrought iron are only slightly affected by carbon tetrachloride; but the presence of moisture causes decomposition, especially where the solution is in rapid circulation, and if, with the rapid circulation there is an increase of heat, the decomposition takes the form of oxide of iron and a ferric chloride. This is quite marked if the moisture is excessive; but to exclude all moisture is practically impossible.

This brings up the point that carbon tetrachloride should be as near anhydrous as possible, otherwise the effect of the moisture, as explained above, will readily attack the system throughout, especially where there are a large number of joints. Lead, lead-antimony alloys and tin resist carbon tetrachloride under varying conditions. Copper and its various alloys and bronzes, German silver, gun metal, etc., stand the action of carbon tetrachloride, but if the temperature is high the action is marked. Zinc and alumina will stand fairly well, nickel about the same as copper; but the presence of moisture, especially if at a high temperature, is most deteriorating to all these metals. It has been found that lead and tin offer the best protection.

One of the principles on which will depend the future success of carbon tetrachloride on a commercial basis will be its low cost. At its present value and with the lack of more definite knowledge as to its possibilities, the future is open for a wide and interesting line of investigation. As will be readily appreciated, the prime cost of carbon tetrachloride is governed by the cost of chlorine gas, whether direct electrolytic methods are used or chemical and electrochemical are combined.

It is a well-known fact that carbon tetrachloride is readily obtained by passing chlorine gas over heated carbon bisulphide (CS_2) and condensing the product in a cooler. A mixture of carbon tetrachloride and sulphur dichloride is obtained ($CS_2 + Cl_2 = CCl_4 + S_2Cl_2$), and by introducing caustic or potash into the mixture the sulphur dichloride is decomposed and dissolved, the carbon tetrachloride separating and falling to the bottom of the receptacle, being afterwards purified by distillation.

As must be readily appreciated the chlorine gas must be as dry as possible before introduced into the presence of carbon bisulphide. To insure this the gas is first passed over sulphur, or diluted sulphuric acid and sulphur, whereby most of the moisture is extracted. The idea of introducing sulphur is not only for drying the gas but to likewise secure sulphur chloride. By this operation it is possible to secure an additional marketable product at an extremely low cost.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES

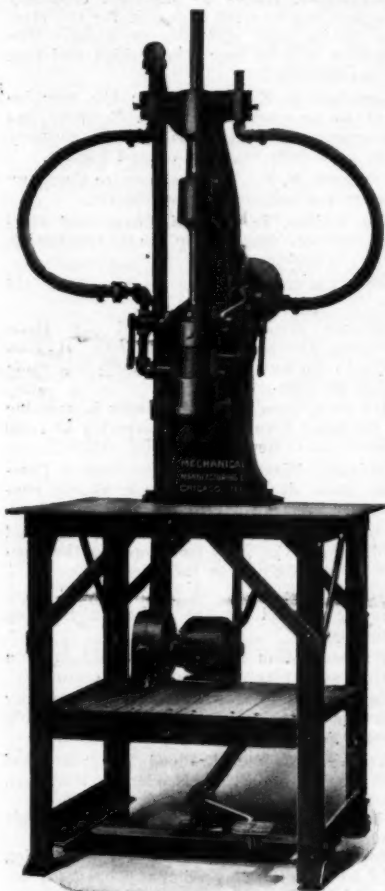
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A NEW ELECTRIC MEAT BRANDER.

In the electric gas brander shown in the illustration the Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., have placed a machine on the market that is absolutely new, and is claimed to be a great improvement upon any other brander now built. This machine is operated by foot power, and the brand, being raised to its original position by the counterweight, leaves the operator's hands free, thus greatly increasing the speed of handling the meat and doing away with one man in the operation. It is also neat in appearance, durable,



NEW ELECTRIC MEAT BRANDER.

compact, and can be easily and cheaply connected, as any incandescent light wire will furnish power for the motor. The machine is now entirely out of the experimental stage and many are giving the best kind of service in the plants of small butchers and packers all over the country.

A MODEL CINCINNATI PLANT.

The improvement in machinery and equipment recently added at the plant of the A. Sander Packing Company, Cincinnati, O., have made it one of the most up-to-date packing-houses in the country for its size, and a center of attraction to packers and others in that section of the country. The slaughtering floor is not large, but it is so arranged and equipped that visitors declare it to be the equal of some of the big Chicago houses in this respect.

The installation of the new equipment has only recently been completed by the Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago, which supplied a new hog hoist, chain trolley conveyor and one of the famous Allbright-Nell hog scraping and polishing machines. The hog hoist is erected in a vestibule by itself, with the best of light and ventilation. The hog scraping and polishing machine has ample room, and the whole lay-out is an up-to-date one, making the handling of the hogs, from the time they are hoisted on to the bleeding rail to the time they are delivered to the chill-room practically automatic. It is certainly a labor-saving outfit, and Mr. Sander has taken great pride in showing it off to other packers who have visited the plant since it was put in working order.

ANOTHER YEAR'S GREAT RECORD.

That the territory adjacent to the Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad is not only maintaining its splendid industrial growth but is making new records along manufacturing lines is again vividly shown through the figures compiled by the Land and Industrial Department of these lines and which appear in its recent annual report, covering the fiscal year ending June 30. The statistics tell a most interesting story and are remarkable tributes to the enterprising forces working continually for the development of important resources and the growth and progress of a section having many and diversified interests.

The report shows that 989 new industries, with a capital of \$54,726,000 were completed and put into operation in the territory tributary to the Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad during the twelve months ending June 30, a gain of many millions of capital over the previous year. In addition 220 industries made important additions to their plants, materially increasing their facilities, at an investment of \$11,331,300, and ninety industries, with a capital of \$7,129,500, were reported as under construction. These figures show the investment during the year of the great sum of \$73,286,800 in industries.

Of the total investments in new industries \$4,084,000 went into the textile industry. The cotton and oil mills called for investments of \$1,117,000, iron and iron products \$4,155,000, lumber mills \$5,179,300, miscellaneous woodworking plants \$1,900,500, furniture factories \$1,152,500, brick plants \$1,375,100 and fertilizer factories \$618,000.

The showing is certainly a magnificent one and indicates most clearly the steady and rapid growth of the Southeastern States, and the work of further development of the country immediately tributary to these lines into one of the greatest and most prosperous industrial regions of America and the world.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE HOG HOUSE.

The Brecht B. S. Company, St. Louis, Mo., announces the perfection by them of a spring hog shackle that is said to be a great improvement over others and a complete success in practical use. The spring section of this new shackle is self-contained and there is slight chance for it to get out of order or break.

The spring works perfectly clear and free in its casing and responds instantly to the weight when a hog is shackled and the hog struggles on the sticking rail. The manufacturers of this improved spring shackle declare that with its use there is absolutely no such thing as bloodshot hams.



BRECHT'S NEW SPRING HOG SHACKLE.

The accompanying illustration shows how spring is placed, and that the coils are compressed instead of being pulled apart by the strain. It never binds on the bolt which runs through it, but responds quickly and freely. The shackle is made of malleable iron, with wrought iron chain. The spring is of the best tempered steel.

The Brecht B. S. Company was established in St. Louis in 1853, and some four years ago opened their Western branch at 16th and Wazee streets, Denver, Colo., and an eastern branch at 102 Pearl street, New York. They also have branches at Hamburg, Germany and Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and do a world-wide business in butchers' and packers' supplies and equipment.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

DIXON'S

TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE

reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 33-C.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION



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is of vital importance. Papers that absorb and retain moisture are a menace to economical refrigeration.

GIANT Insulating PAPER

Positively prevents the entrance of all moisture.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hackensack, N. J.—The Barry Milk and Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by T. Barry of Hackensack, S. J. Hayne, Unionville, N. Y., and V. Wells.

Columbia, Miss.—The Columbia Ice and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by G. W. Grayson and Lee Elder of Beloxi, Miss.; L. A. Lundy, Ocean Springs, and others.

Belvidere, Ill.—The Citizens' Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock by H. J. Youngs, C. J. Seymour and H. R. Dysart.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—The Hygeia Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. J. Shanahan, J. W. Ferguson, H. E. Green and S. K. Warriek.

Mulberry, Ark.—The Mulberry Ice Company has been incorporated.

Bloomington, Tex.—The Home Water, Light and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock.

Green Forest, Ark.—The Green Forest Canning Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

New Orleans, La.—The Retailers' Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated to manufacture and sell ice. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Brewing and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Rockford, Ill.—The Citizens' Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated to manufacture and harvest ice with a capital stock of \$35,000. H. J. Youngs, C. J. Seymour and H. H. Dysart are the incorporators.

New Orleans, La.—The H. T. Steffee Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to cork, sand and other articles used in the construction of refrigerators, ice boxes and cold storage insulation. The incorporators are James Geary, H. T. Steffee and E. J. de Armas, Jr.

New Orleans, La.—The St. Tammany Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by O. F. Briede, E. L. Burgunder, Jr., W. Renaudin and J. D'Arcy. Los Angeles, Cal.—The Ranchita Purity Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by F. Paggi, M. Giorgio, H. Giorgio, A. Vener and C. Giacomozzi.

Chino, Cal.—The Chino Farms and Dairy Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by L. Hargrave, W. B. Hollingsworth, H. Gillies and others.

ICE NOTES.

Chester, Pa.—The Consumers' Ice Company has awarded the contract for its new refrigerating plant, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Altoona, Pa.—The Kuhn & Gleen Ice Company, with a capital of \$50,000, passed into receivers' hands on November 4. The Central Trust Company has been named by the court to take charge.

Evansville, Ind.—Plans are being prepared for the enlargement of the refrigerating plant of the Evansville Brewing Company.

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Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—The Mansfield Creamery Company has received a permit for the erection of its new cold storage plant. The structure will be four stories high and cost around \$80,000.

Armourdale, Kan.—Work on the new ice plant to be erected by G. C. Newland has commenced. The plant will have a capacity of 50 tons daily and cost around \$50,000.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The People's Ice Company will erect a building to cost \$10,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Kirkhart cold storage plant was damaged by fire on October 30.

Iowa City, Ia.—J. J. Englert has commenced the erection of an ice house 94 x 112 feet.

Monroe, Wis.—It is reported that Galle Brothers, wholesale cheese dealers of New York, N. Y., are to erect a \$25,000 cold storage house here.

Jefferson, Ia.—L. E. Munsinger is erecting an ice house here to have a capacity of 1,000 tons.

Hillyard, Wash.—The E. H. Stanton Company, meat dealers at Spokane, Wash., contemplate erecting a cold storage plant here.

Concordia, Kas.—The Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company contemplates the erection of an addition to its plant.

Albert Lea, Minn.—A cold storage plant is being erected by the Heileman Brewing Company.

Wadena, Minn.—F. J. Guest will erect a cold storage plant and ice cream factory.

Culbertson, Mont.—R. Landis & Company will shortly commence the erection of a cold storage plant.

York, Neb.—Daniel Blood has purchased the interest of W. H. Reader in the York Ice Company.

Grand Saline, Tex.—The Grand Saline Salt Company will install a 20-ton ice plant.

Junction, Ark.—The plant of the Junction City Ice and Bottling Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$9,000, with insurance of \$6,000.

Chillicothe, Mo.—C. E. Gray and others of Kansas City are trying to interest local parties in the establishment of an ice plant, offering to put in a \$40,000 plant if local investors will invest \$15,000.

San Bernardino, Cal.—A. P. Maginnis of Los Angeles, Cal., who is erecting a pre-cooling plant here will also install an ice plant.

Decatur, Tex.—The Decatur Ice Company, recently incorporated, will erect a 7½-ton ice plant some time next month.

Edna, Tex.—L. Dustin is interested in the establishment of an ice plant and laundry. Tullahoma, Tenn.—The establishment here of a 12 or 15-ton ice plant is contemplated by Boyd Brothers.

Gillette, Ark.—C. Andrews, A. H. France, O. P. Maxwell and others are contemplating establishing a creamery plant here.

Bridgeport, W. Va.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ford has purchased the ice plant of Burkle & Rehm at Brookside.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Henry Kohrs Packing Company has awarded contract for new concrete cooler, the cost of which will be around \$20,000.

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ICE
TOOLS
Elevators

CATALOGS

ICE AND REFRIGERATION MEETINGS.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will hold its third annual meeting in New York City, December 2 and 3.

The American Warehousemen's Association will hold its seventeenth annual convention at Washington, D. C., on December 4, 5 and 6, 1907.

The Southwestern Ice Manufacturers' Association will hold its fourteenth annual convention at Dallas, Tex., on November 19 and 20, 1907.

EASTERN ICE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The Eastern Ice Association held its annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., on November 7, 8 and 9. The headquarters were at the Continental Hotel, and the meetings took place in the parlors of that hostelry. The program included papers devoted to both the manufactured and the natural ice branches of the business, as follows: "The Manufacture of Plate Ice," by Karl Wegeman, of Starr Engineering Company, New York; "Exhaust Steam in Refrigeration," by Henry Torrance, Jr., of the Carbondale Machine Company; "Producer Gas," by E. L. Phillips, New York; "The Patten Vacuum Ice System," by John Patten, Baltimore, Md.; "Cooling Towers in Refrigerating Plants," by B. Franklin Hart, Jr., New York; "The Storage of Manufactured Ice," by John S. Bell, Newark, N. J.; "Natural Ice, Its Position in the Industries of the Nation," by L. O. Reeve, manager Brooklyn Branch of American Ice Company, New York; "Keeping Ice Accounts," by J. H. Foreman, Harrisburg, Pa.; "Insurance of Ice Houses," W. A. Jones, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; "Harvesting Ice," by John N. Briggs, Coeymans, N. Y., and addresses by Wm. E. Wood, Arlington, Mass., and W. H. Bahrenburg, Jersey City, N. J. There was a banquet on Friday evening.

LINLEY MEAT PRESERVING PROCESS.

J. A. Linley, the inventor of the new Linley system for preserving meat, brought over from the Argentine last month the first cargo of meat transported under his process, says Cold Storage of London. The vessel which carried this consignment of meat, consisting of 1,058 beef quarters, was the Anglo-Argentine S.S. "Guardiana," which has a larger refrigerated meat capacity than any other ship, namely, a total of 180,000 carcasses.

One of her chambers was fitted up for the reception of meat under the Linley process, the room, besides containing the usual brine circulating pipes for refrigerating purposes, having air ducts through which the patent apparatus supplies its cleaned atmosphere. This plant consists of a small 4-5 h.p. engine, which works an air fan. The fan draws the air out of the chamber through a shaft, passes it through sticks of chloride of calcium over a bath of sulphuric acid, and back into the chamber. This course of circulation is maintained for about thirty minutes every twenty-four hours, and is found sufficient to circulate and purify all the atmosphere in the chamber.

The appearance of the meat on its arrival upon the London market was very good, and the result of the fine condition of the consignment was that it brought ½ cent



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

per lb. more than other Argentine chilled meat at West Smithfield. The actual sender of the meat was the La Plata Cold Storage Company, at whose works, now owned by the Swift Beef Company, it was killed, and the consignees were Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., who took half, and the Swift Beef Company, who received a similar amount.

The Improved Chilling Company, Ltd., which is exploiting the new system, is now making arrangements for the disposal of the rights in various directions, and a company is being formed to acquire the South American rights. In the meantime, a contract has been entered into with the Improved Chilling Company to fit up the "Guardiana" so that its utmost capacity may be utilized for carrying chilled meat under this process, and one of the largest meat companies in the Argentine will ship by this vessel. The ship will leave La Plata about December 10th with about as much chilled meat as she can carry. The Improved Chilling Company, Ltd., will collect a royalty of about 12½¢ per 100 lbs. from all meat carried under its system.

A BUSY ICING STATION.

At the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's icing station at Midway, Conn., the records of work show that enormous quantities of perishable freight have been shipped this season, 10,000 tons of ice having been used. It is estimated since the plant was opened April 1, that 2,150 cars have been iced at this place. This is the record and testifies as to the great freight business being done. The cars carry fruits in season, berries, and meats from the Chicago packers.

The big Midway icing station holds 10,000 tons of ice. Night and day shifts of men

HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

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STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
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Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, American Transfer Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
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Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McGuire & Son.

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Get "wise."

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are employed and there is always something doing there. Both crushed and cake ice is used. The berry cars and the vegetable and fruit cars get the cracked ice, which is crushed by a huge mangle, operated by a gas engine in the ice house. The cake ice is used for meat cars particularly.

An agitation is on foot in the New England States to set aside the ruling of the railroad commissioners that the railroads are not obliged to provide ice for the preservation of milk carried by them. Should this decision be overruled the capacity of the Midway station will have to be considerably enlarged.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE FOR MEATS.

What is the right temperature for storing meat? writes an inquirer to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal. Our superintendent states that from 6 to 8 degrees F. is the proper temperature. We have heard, however, that some of the large packers hold their meat down as low as zero temperature. As you very kindly stated you would be glad to assist us on any points in regard to the storage question, we ask your advice as to whether 6 or 8 degrees is just as satisfactory for storage as is zero?

When the storage of meat becomes the subject of discussion, we must make a plain distinction between frozen goods and meats for long storage. You are certainly mistaken when you believe that packers use such low temperatures as you mention for continued storage. Temperatures below 10 degrees F., even as far as zero, are only employed (requiring a considerable amount of extra refrigeration) when the goods are to be kept frozen and to be shipped in such condition. For ordinary storage, temperatures ranging from 30 to 40 degrees F., according to the kind of meat, may be used with good results.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

COLD STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

Not willing to leave the verdict as to the effect of cold storage on poultry and meats to the decision of such an opinionated investigator as Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, the National Poultry & Game Association, pursuant to instructions given by the recent convention in Chicago, is making an effort to interest some of the State experiment stations in research work to ascertain the pathological effect of holding poultry and eggs in cold storage.

"This is a work for which not all of the experiment stations are properly equipped; moreover it involves research in a direction in which scientific knowledge is more or less limited, and positive results might require a very long investigation, involving a vast amount of preliminary research," says President Dowie, of the association. "There is no difficulty in ascertaining the effect of different methods of handling and of holding in storage, upon the numbers of bacteria present, but bacteriology has not, we believe, been developed to the point of certainly separating these organisms into harmless and harmful groups. The testing of hygienic qualities of various foods by experimental feeding is of course more or less uncertain in its results.

"From present indications it looks as if these investigations, if they are to be conducted on a scale likely to give valuable information, will require a long period of time and the provision of a large fund—either through special state appropriation or by private contribution. The subject is one which interests the entire community—consumers as well as tradesmen—and it would seem that if

legislative control and interference with usual customs is contemplated the state governments should provide for such work before taking any radical action."

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advising the cup is feeding; with it down the oil drop stops. When once set at the rate of feed it need never be disturbed.

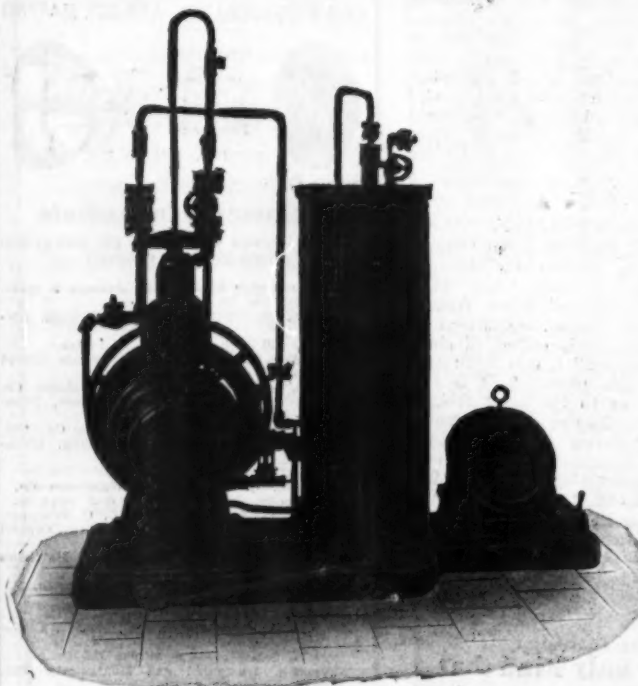
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WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

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We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Additional Pressure and Liquidation Through Money Conditions—Lower Cost Hogs as Well—Fairly Good Export Demands at the Sharply Reduced Prices—Very Moderate Stocks in First Hands Everywhere—Light Receipts and Poor Quality of Hogs—Conditions Await Settled Financial Situations and Definite Hog Prices.

The further heavy yielding of prices for the week for hog products leaves feverish conditions.

It has been conceded that nothing of a substantial order as favoring selling interests could happen to the hog products markets until financial situations were again back to a normal basis. Moreover that it was unlikely that there could be bullish movements to the products markets in this early period of the season when packers would be more concerned over prices of hogs than in protecting values of the moderate stocks of the products, particularly if the hog supplies in the country are as large as had been supposed as likely they would be for this time. Full cost hogs and high priced packing is rarely ventured upon at the beginning of a season even under normal general conditions.

The liquidation, for the week, of the leading interests, on lack of the ordinary money accumulations, was of a liberal, urgent order; not much regard was paid to prices; ability to freely market holdings or declining prices

was most considered. The outsiders followed in the temper of unloading.

The speculative demands were chiefly, on the sinking markets, from the "shorts," who covered contracts at good profits.

The radical movement to lower prices for the products, together with the effect that the money situation had upon views of farmers concerning values of their live stock supplies, led to substantial declines in the prices of hogs.

On the upset money situation farmers and producers generally have wanted "cash," while as it could be had less than usual attention was paid to the reduced prices bid for their supplies.

It has been some satisfaction, of course, to the packing interests that the farmers' views as to prices of their commodities have been shaken up, and that they have been arranged, in some degree, with the sentiment at market centres from the money position.

The high prices that had been demanded for the live stock, for a long time before, had been somewhat out of line with any possible prices for the products.

Some trade theory had been, for many weeks before the recent upset financial situation, that because of the less supply than in the season before of feedstuffs, with the consequent high prices for them, that the hog products markets would necessarily assume a bullish attitude. The situation has not, however, looked to us as likely to develop that way because of a variety of features that have been alluded to in our reviews.

It has not seemed probable to us that with the larger live stock supply in this country and Europe than was had in the previous

year that the leading interests would be arranged for bullish prices in the beginning of the season, no matter how much reduced the stocks of the products are everywhere or as they are materially less than they were at this time last year.

Indeed the opinion would be that the smaller the stocks of the products at the packing points the so much less of them to protect in value, with the consequent better ability to figure upon the cost of hogs.

Besides, it has seemed that with feedstuffs of high value by relation with the cost of hogs that the hog supplies would be urgently marketed and that the increased number of the hogs marketed would enable better dictation among buyers as to their values.

But the theory of a larger marketing of hogs, on the high cost of feedstuffs, is mentioned only as working out our opinion against the long time expected, by some trade sources, of better products markets from the very moderate supplies of the products. The hog products markets would have been, probably, fairly well held, but without a marked advance in prices in them, had it not been for the recent developed tight money market.

With the late developed money market the fact has been that the hog supplies have been marketed to the packing centres in a very moderate way, yet, as before remarked, at decidedly lower prices. The farmers have wanted cash for their supplies.

The hogs that are coming forward to the leading packing centres are of poor quality, including more than the usual number of pigs with a distinct loss of average weights, and showing a good deal of grass fed stock

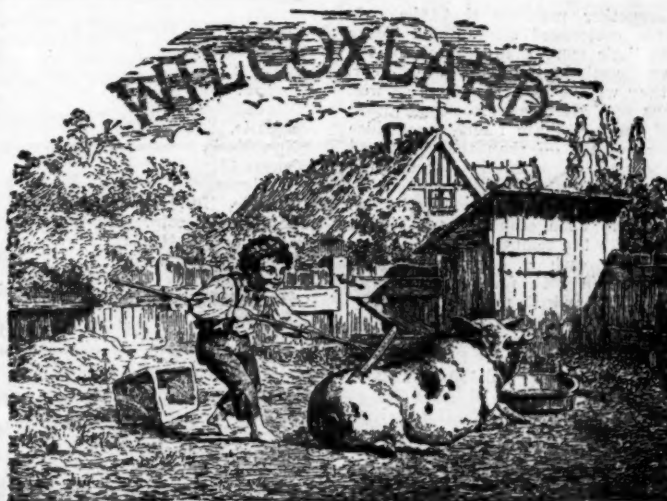
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LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
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LARD



that emphasizes the effect of high cost feed-stuff, pointing as well to the opinion that the hog supplies would be rushed forward to market under normal money situations.

It could be said that the loss of weights to the hogs, with urgent marketing of them, would mean for the late period of the season better market situations for the products through diminished supplies of the hogs. But all of this will depend upon the rate of consumption, and as to whether it is likely to be modified from the effects, slow or otherwise, of recent financial conditions upon the commercial situations in this country and in Europe.

It is shown that England and France are being affected in some degree in their money markets by the financial situations in this country, especially through the drain of gold from them; there is the natural feeling that commercial situations in the abroad markets will, in some degree, be affected by the financial situation by which export demands to this country would be modified.

The actual statistical position would be rarely better than at present for effective holding outside of the factors of depression that are noted.

Take the Chicago supply of lard and it was shown to be, November 1, only 44,826 tierces contract grade, against 90,144 tierces October 1. The stocks of meats at Chicago are down to 78,754,101 pounds, against 103,765,220 pounds October 1.

There is no question but that Europe is, just now, giving fair demands to this country, and that there is some little trading on its account, in lard particularly. The European markets feel, in some degree, a motive to buy by the much lower prices latterly than those that prevailed two or three weeks since.

If the demands from Europe should keep up for lard there would soon be an exhaustion of its stock, especially if the hog receipts are to be, for a few days more, influenced to moderate volume by the money conditions. It would follow, of course, that if demands for lard exceed the supply of it that some of the beefish features now current would have to disappear as factors.

The make of lard is falling off not only from the current moderate hog receipts, but from the freer use of the fat in the make of meats.

The home demands for supplies have been materially modified within a few days by the disturbed all around conditions.

The cottonseed fat, which is in competition with pure lard, is markedly lower in price because, largely, of the efforts of the mills to sell crude oil on the disturbed money situation.

It is altogether probable that the out-turns of the cottonseed oil mills in Texas will be but little more than one-half of the quantity of the oil they turned out last year, and that they will be less than then, as well in Louisiana and Arkansas. But most other sections of the south are likely to produce enough more of the oil than they produced last year to make a production larger than was then had for the season throughout.

Just now, however, the general insistence of the producers upon cash and not checks for supplies, with the temper of the mills, as well, to sell for cash is bringing about a confusing situation both for seed and seed products supplies and it may take a long time to settle the extent of productions.

In New York there is restrictive business in pork at unsettled prices. Sales of 200 bbls. mess, 75 bbls. family and 150 bbls. short clear, with prices nominally \$16@16.75 for mess, \$18.50 for family and \$16@17 for short clear. Western steam lard is scarce here and hard to quote; nominally about \$8.60. City steam lard about \$8.50@8.62½. Compound lard quoted at 8½@8¼c. In city meats, bellies are scarce and wholly nominal; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., about 11½c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 12c.; 14 lbs. ave. at 11½c. Loose city pickled hams about 11@11½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports. Last

week, 3,722 bbls. pork, 11,353,979 lbs. meats, 13,608,389 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,283 bbls. pork, 7,958,272 lbs. meats, 11,418,862 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 1906, to November 2, 1907, 178,903 bbls. pork, 558,675,471 lbs. meats; 667,314,038 lbs. lard. From November 1, 1905, to November 3, 1906, 198,878 bbls. pork, 585,864,784 lbs. meats, 711,852,548 lbs. lard.

The decrease in the exports from November 1, this last season, as compared with the previous season same time is shown to be equal to 3,995,000 lbs. pork, 27,189,313 lbs. meats, 44,538,510 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports since November 1, 49,239 bbls. pork (44,993 bbls. previous season), 464,575,191 lbs. meats (467,802,438 lbs. previous season), 284,179,873 lbs. lard (283,181,815 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 22,502 bbls. pork (28,725 bbls. previous season), 75,474,283 lbs. meats (99,704,759 lbs. previous season), 284,487,913 lbs. lard (345,870,935 lbs. previous season).

BEEF.—The market is supported from small stocks. The demands have fallen off. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$23@24. Barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packed at \$11.50@12; family at \$14.50@15.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 1, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 270 tcs., 143 bbls.; Bridgeton, W. I., 29 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 137 bbls.; 140 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 59 bbls.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 30 bbls.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,000 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 229 bbls.; 33 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs., 127 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 39 bbls.; 18 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 934,377 lbs.; 110 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 25 bbls.; Nassau Bahama, 26 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7 bbls.; Port Antonio, 5 tcs.; 8 bbls.; Southampton, England, 689,260 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 5,500 lbs.; 12 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 110 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 225 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 40 tcs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 106 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 80 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tcs.; Yokohama, Japan, 15 tcs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended November 2, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Nov. 2, 1907.	Week Nov. 3, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Nov. 2, 1907.
United Kingdom....	657	589	49,239
Continent.....	734	200	22,502
So. and Cen. Am....	440	445	22,200
West Indies.....	1,107	1,840	69,063
Br. No. Am. Col....	784	194	13,699
Other countries....	—	12	565
Totals.....	3,722	3,283	178,903

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	8,837,350	6,657,584	464,575,191
Continent.....	2,987,948	964,863	75,474,283
So. and Cen. Am....	90,850	43,975	4,825,984
West Indies.....	336,831	288,250	12,607,060
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,600	—	130,060
Other countries....	—	3,000	1,502,894
Totals.....	11,353,979	7,958,272	558,675,471

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	7,157,315	4,791,945	284,179,873
Continent.....	4,752,111	5,201,728	284,487,913
So. and Cen. Am....	570,380	719,469	35,181,713
West Indies.....	966,963	648,400	59,192,836
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,550	9,020	595,065
Other countries....	170,100	47,700	3,676,638
Totals.....	13,608,389	11,418,862	667,314,038

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,083	3,680,300	6,099,750
Boston.....	318	2,671,725	1,931,563
Philadelphia.....	667	899,018	2,380,861
Baltimore.....	—	125,890	561,882
Mobile.....	14	36,100	69,300
New Orleans.....	640	84,850	191,800
Montreal.....	—	3,208,020	1,574,700
Galveston.....	—	117,846	673,523
Portland, Me.....	—	531,300	125,500
Totals.....	3,722	11,353,979	13,608,389

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Nov. 2, 1907.	From Nov. 3, 1906, to Nov. 2, 1907.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	35,780,600	29,775,600	3,995,000
Meats, pounds.....	558,675,471	585,864,784	27,189,313
Lard, pounds.....	667,314,038	711,852,548	44,538,510

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c
Oil Cake.....	10c	11c	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	48c
Butter.....	25/	30/	48c
Tallow.....	10/	15/	15c
Pork per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	15c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 2, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs. & Pags.
Bowie, Liverpool.....	845	168	137	299	4050		
Baltic, Liverpool.....	1980	150	230	25	403	1950	
Umbria, Liverpool.....	649	417	200	715	2660		
*Minnehaha, London.....	631	25	25	330	5840		
Majestic, Southampton.....	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
*New York, Southampton.....	601	11	25	1500			
*Kansas City, Bristol.....	—	—	25	5400			
*Caledonia, Glasgow.....	1150	263	25	995	1600		
Consuelo, Hull.....	693	760	10	1149	5961		
President Lincoln, Hamburg.....	1025	25	10	1025	5270		
Statendam, Rotterdam.....	5250	170	63	1530	3899		
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	7216	785	35	143	320	2650	
Mohawk, Antwerp.....	4553	117	303	88	—	—	—
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen.....	50	—	150	50	1360		
La Savoie, Havre.....	60	—	—	500	1505		
Hudson, Havre.....	90	200	—	200	1100		
La Bretagne, Havre.....	50	—	—	—	600		
Neustria, Marseilles.....	285	—	—	50	550		
Bulgaria, Mediterranean.....	50	—	—	—	—		
Perugia, Mediterranean.....	85	450	32	50	300		
Neckar, Mediterranean.....	57	70	—	25	275		
Laura, Mediterranean.....	—	70	—	—	—		
Campania, Mediterranean.....	100	—	—	100	202		
Europa, Mediterranean.....	25	—	—	—	—		
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	125		
Total.....	17019	693	9658	1695	1190	281	365
Last week.....	10662	266	6985	1195	666	1201	1123
Same time in 1906.....	30177	5417	6592	1966	1091	1537	372
Butter, 105 pkgs. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.							

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale was 3d. to 6d. lower, at which 840 casks were sold out of 2,080 casks offered.

As may have been apprehended, the trade conditions for the week have been lifeless and upon a somewhat nominal basis as to prices.

No one has cared to either buy or sell under the stress of money conditions.

The scarcity of cash and the ramifications of the financial situation would make a sacrifice of supplies if there was pressure to sell them, and the holders, as realizing the outcome of prices on a pressure, have mostly held their supplies for normal money conditions.

On the other hand the effect that the money situation has had upon conditions all over the country, both for raw materials and manufactured goods, has led the soapmakers to marked cautiousness, as well as prompting a disposition to buy only as an attractive line of goods would be on offer at an attractive line of prices.

While the prices of the tallow are upon a nominal basis, essentially as held in the previous week, yet it is realized their sales could not be made within $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ of that basis and that important quantities could not be sold at all.

But tallow, in its nominal position, is holding up better than other products and because of the moderate stocks, as following a long period of demands close to the production.

Besides the tallow statistically would favor the selling interests under ordinary demands for supplies. The money situation has had the outcome of lighter slaughtering all over the country and the productions of fat are very moderate, with an absolute scarcity of olio oil and higher prices for it.

It is estimated that the cattle slaughtering has fallen off around New York City fully fifty per cent.

Most other products have had remarkable declines in prices in the money pressure and the movements of speculators. But the tallow market is from statistical situations alone highly situated for sellers.

The cottonseed oil has had a sharp decline in prices, and it is much lower now than either tallow or grease; the soapmakers would probably buy the cottonseed oil quite freely if money conditions were right.

Indeed there is some prospect that the position of the cottonseed oil market unless it improves will draw decided attention of the soapmakers away from tallow and grease, and perhaps further affect their market value when the time arrives for an ordinary volume production of tallow.

The lard market, with which other fats sympathize in moderate degree, at least, has

been knocked to much lower prices, under the money situation, and the effect it would have upon the prices of hogs, as the hog prices have been too high compared with the prices of the products.

Indeed the money situation works, as it was supposed it would work ultimately, upon all interests, and the farmer does not escape effects of it. The hog supplies are at decidedly lower prices for the week, although the hogs are slowly marketed.

Statistics do not count in any such money situation as had developed.

The fact that there is a small stock of lard is really beneficial to efforts for lower priced livestock, in that there is less of a supply of the products to protect, efforts can be directed to the easier prices for livestock.

The fact that the foreign markets are weaker for the tallow, for the week, means a subsidence of demand from the Baltic ports upon the English market, and, as well, that Europe feels, of course, the results of our money situation, in the drain of gold upon its markets with the consequent effect there upon commercial situations.

It will be understood that any quotations given this week are of an undecided order. Thus New York City hoghead tallow while held at 6¢, has no marked bidding, although it would bring, probably, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and New York City tierces, special for export, is nominally $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. But the city tallow has been so well sold ahead that melters await the effect of the favorable statistical situation.

The edible tallow is scarce, and it may be doubted that it could be had at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The full prices of oleo oil takes the reduced supplies of fat promptly, and makes the limited supply of edible tallow.

Country made tallow is selling only in small lots and at from $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with choice kettle at more money in a limited way and up to 6¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is lifeless for the week, and upon a wholly nominal trading basis, and as quoted that way at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

But it is doubtful if a bid could be had just now over 9¢, possibly not at 9¢. It is rumored that "re-sales" have awaited a bid of 9¢.

The neglect of the stearine market by the compound makers is because of the radical declines in the prices of pure lard and its effect upon the trading in compounds, although cottonseed oil is materially lower and the compounds are offered at prices more in favor of buyers than in the previous week.

The materially reduced supplies of fat are, however, going chiefly to the make of oleo oil on account of the high prices for it, and by that much the supplies of the stearine accumulate.

The cattle slaughtering all over the coun-

try has sharply fallen off through the effect of the money situation and the slow marketing of cattle. As well the cattle are arriving in poor condition because of high priced feedstuffs.

LARD STEARINE is without a decided price in the confused situation of allied markets through money affairs.

OLEO OIL is very strong at higher prices, on the poor arrival of cattle, the marked falling off in the slaughtering. Besides there is a good demand for the oil for the make of butterine, because of the prices for butter in this country and England. Rotterdam quotes at 58@60 florins, New York quotes at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for the first grade, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 ¢ for the second grade, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for third grade.

GREASE is offered at prices more in the buyer's favor, because of the general market situations, as they are well understood from money conditions, but as well because of the materially lower prices for cottonseed oil. Quotations: Yellow at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; house at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; bone at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 ¢; "A" white at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; "B" white at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; brown at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

GREASE STEARINE has nominal value at present on the disturbed other markets. Yellow quoted at 6¢; white at 6¢.

COTTONSEED STEARINE is nominally $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 ¢ per lb.

LARD OIL is unsettled in price, with the break in the lard market, and quoted nominally at $70\frac{1}{2}$ @ 72 ¢.

CORN OIL is at lower prices, ranging from \$5@5.25, with restricted demand.

PALM OIL holds to about steady prices, on small stocks. Prime red at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Lagos at 7¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is limited to small lots. Quotations: 20 cold test at 90¢; 30 test at 80¢; 40 test at 70¢; prime at 60¢; dark at 50¢.

COCOANUT OIL has very moderate demand. Ceylon is quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on the spot and $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 ¢ for shipments. Cochin at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 ¢ for spot, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for shipments.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 132,801 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 11,500 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,850 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,044 lbs.
TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 33,322 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 92,650 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 2,392 lbs.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil

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for the week ending Wednesday, November 6, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 157,239 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,944 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 47,585 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 11,516 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 20,746 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 235,646 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 198,385 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,850 lbs.; Havre, France, 45,466 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 15,275 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 241,561 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 20,550 lbs.; Manchester, England, 24,834 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 6,260 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,300 lbs.; Wiborg, 16,275.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 183,590 lbs.; Bridgeton, W. I., 744 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 14,744 lbs.; Esmeralda, Venezuela, 1,976 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,131 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 264,363 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,401 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,011 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 562,747 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 6,199 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,615 lbs.; Manchester, England, 50,237 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,283 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,623 lbs.; Southampton, England, 10,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,095 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 463,320 lbs.; Bridgeton, W. I., 5,131 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 67,391 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 26,530 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,156 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,025 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 5,943 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 3,184 lbs.; Esmeralda, Venezuela, 2,000 lbs.; Fusan, Korea, 2,400 lbs.; Frondhjen, 13,750 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 19,800 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 3,100 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95,656 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 5,535 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,241 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,200 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 6,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 4,401 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 213,567 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 29,904 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 13,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 250,661 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 10,247 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 29,304 lbs.; Oruro, Bolivia, 7,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 52,609 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil,

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

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97,797 lbs.; Southampton, England, 55,130 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 4,014 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 59,749 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 64,688 lbs.; Wiborg, 8,250 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 34 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 200 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 102 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 13 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 32 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 146 bbls.; Southampton, England, 3 tes.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL DIVIDEND.

The board of directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, at its meeting on Thursday, declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable December 2 to stock of record November 14. Books close November 14 and reopen December 6. After the meeting a statement was issued which said:

"The net profits for the year over and above all fixed charges and dividend on the preferred stock amount to \$1,755,346, of which \$435,654 has been appropriated for permanent improvements, leaving a surplus of \$1,320,692.

"Under ordinary circumstances the directors at this time would have declared a dividend on the common stock, but in view of

the financial conditions now prevailing they consider it in the best interests of the stockholders to conserve the cash resources of the company, and, therefore, they have deferred action on the common dividend until financial conditions have resumed a normal state."

ANOTHER COTTONSEED BULLETIN.

The Bureau of Publicity of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has issued another monthly bulletin under an October date which contains 20 pages of interesting matter, both to the trade and to the general consuming public. The Bureau is endeavoring to familiarize the public with cottonseed products and advertise their merits to consumers, as well as to acquaint the trade with market openings at home and abroad. Chairman Taylor is preaching the gospel in lively and effective fashion. As usual the bulletin contains numerous quotations from The National Provisioner concerning cotton oil markets and trade matters.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

Gustav F. Gortsch, Paris; Louis Meyer, Bremen; W. B. Leitch, Liverpool; H. W. Lange, Hamburg; Alex. McDee, Montreal; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; James D. Dawson, Houston, Tex.; John Corbett, Montreal.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Markedly Lower Prices—Generally Demoralized Conditions—Continued Pressure of Crude Oil—Money Situation the Main Factor—Steady Export Demands—Careful Buying for Home Consumption—The South Wants Cash For Sales, Therefore There is Hindrance to Marketing of Crude Oil as Well as of Seed Supplies—Straightened Out Conditions Await a Nominal Money Market and a Readjustment of Markets for Allied Products.

While the financial situation is gradually getting in fairly good shape in New York City, the cry from all over the country is for cash while the absence of it in sufficient volume to trade with is restricting business and demoralizing values.

We think that just now the south and some portions of the west are in worse shape for cash than New York and that because of that situation largely there is not only restrained buying of supplies, but as well efforts to sell upon a demoralized basis of values.

The south, therefore, in its insisting, in a general sense, upon cash terms for supplies is not only offering productions upon a lower basis than they would have otherwise stood upon, but is in poorer position to buy seed supplies though being compelled to hold some portion of their productions.

The inability of the mills to sell their crude oil holdings as freely as they desire to, with the consequent, in some degree, burdensome accumulations of supplies, might bring about the supposition that they would be careful buyers of seed supplies. But it is quite probable that there is an effort, as well, to get cash by the holders of seed and that they are spilling out some holdings of it at favorable prices to the mills.

It is clear that from the desire of the mills to sell the crude oil for future deliveries, as well as the urgency shown by them in selling prompt deliveries for cash, that they are pretty well protected with seed supplies ahead.

The seed supplies, although they are offered at lower prices in order to get cash returns, are still in price, in some degree, out of proportion to the values now current, after the further considerable decline for the crude oil. In other words, with the crude oil at its current low prices, with the outlook of the money position and the natural hesitancy of buyers of the oil for home consumption, the mills feel that seed supplies should be had at even lower prices.

Even with the sharply lower prices of the crude oil some of the leading refiners see no urgency in buying it, as under the financial situation and its possible effect upon the rate of consumption, and as looking for still lower prices.

There is no reason under the situation of the crude oil market and the careful feeling all around among home buyers, for any better market than was had in New York for the week for the refined oil, however decidedly lower it is as compared with the closing prices for it of the previous week.

It is true that there is steady export demand, but not as marked as it was in the previous week, notwithstanding prices are lower than they were then. The foreign markets are beginning to feel that their commercial situations may be ultimately felt by the developments in this country, as their financial situations have been.

There is little doubt but that Europe will need and buy much more cottonseed oil than it bought last year for the season throughout.

It is a question, however, of a clearer outlook than can be had at present in this country of values before there is more vigorous buying than at present indulged in by European markets. And Europe is becoming calmer in buying, through the direct and indirect influences of the money situation here.

The prospects of a season's increased business in cottonseed oil with Europe are based upon the situations of some other oils in Europe, notably that of sesame oil and all East India products.

But what may happen to the cotton oil market in the way of increased demands and perhaps prices when the money pinch is over, cannot be forecasted by any trade source with usual accuracy at present.

The fact remains that cash is wanted now, no matter how freely it may be offered in the future, the regulating of values of commercial products depends in some degree upon a freer money supply.

So long as the stringent money situation continues there will be, of course, demoralization in commercial channels.

That New York is getting slowly but surely out of its money stress means that the south and southwest will be relieved after a while from the money factor in its direct bearings, however indirectly all sources may feel for a long while the effects from it upon the rate of consumption.

If it had not been for the money disturbance the probabilities are that cottonseed oil would have found bottom market values some time before this week and that it would have been closely taken up to its productions. There would have been need of the cotton oil much more freely by our home consumers, notably by the compound makers and soapmakers under normal conditions than has been shown, and which united to the

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



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NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed
Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

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Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



We have devoted all our time and thought and energy to the making of cottonseed oils for more than 25 years.

Our business is now one of the largest of its kind.

No business grows by accident—at least, we know that ours didn't.

It grew the same as YOURS did—through quality and uniformity of product, low prices, superior facilities, conscientious service and the other things that cause a business to grow. You know what they are as well as we do.

Why shouldn't YOU secure the same advantages that so many others are enjoying? Place a trial order with this house and these advantages will be demonstrated to you.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

foreign market wants, would have probably made the supplies move out as promptly as offered.

While the cottonseed oil produced this season is of exceptionally fine quality, even in those States that have a materially reduced cottonseed supply; therefore the loss in refining is very moderate; yet it must be considered that the production in Texas is a very short one, and that in Louisiana and Arkansas there is a reduced supply. As the western compound makers usually depend more upon the southwestern territory for supplies of the cottonseed oil than upon the eastern sections, the situation is that the other directions of the south will have added demands as soon as the pure lard market becomes settled to warrant more briskness in the compounds and consumption by them of the cottonseed oil.

It is getting so in Texas that either with the relatively better prices for seed as compared with the prices that the mills are able to make for crude oil, or in the fact that in some localities in Texas that the mills are not able to get seed at all, that the prospective production in that State is not of more than a moderate order. Besides the cotton crop in Texas is likely to be little more than half of the volume it had last year. But the other sections of the south, essentially all of them, could make a materially larger oil production than they made last year if market conditions for the products permit an active marketing of the seed, or if money market conditions become settled, as it is probable they will, in a short time for active sale of productions.

There has been right along a disposition to sell seed supplies promptly, although the prices have not been satisfactory to the mills on account of the depressed prices for the crude oil.

The late tumble in the lard market, through liquidation on the close money market, naturally quiets the makers of the compounds in their demands for cottonseed oil.

The home soapmakers, west and east, who would be disposed to buy the cottonseed oil at its relatively low prices with tallow and grease, have to be conservative as buyers through the money situation and apprehensions from it.

The tallow and grease markets are standing up better in price than other commodities because of their very moderate stocks as held over the country, although they are rather easy for the week. The slaughtering of cattle has fallen off from 20 to 50 per cent. on the money situation and the quality of the cattle is poor by reason of high priced feedstuffs; therefore the diminished beef fat supplies and the fairly well sustained, by comparison, tallow market.

The London auction sale for the tallow was at 3d. to 6d. decline.

There is a very moderate supply of lard over the country, and it would do better in price if the supply position had to be considered alone; but there is against the supply basis the money pressure and the larger supplies of hogs than last season in farmers' hands, with hopes of packers that hog prices will be even lower in price.

The mills have sold this week about 115 tanks crude, all the way from 27c. down to 24c., chiefly at 24@25c. for prompt delivery.

The foreign markets have bought this week about 20,000 barrels refined in New York for future deliveries, and have had inquiries here for considerable more of a supply at a little under the market rates; the bidding was steadily reduced as the market fell away. The edible qualities are selling at 3@4c. higher prices than the prime yellow grade, as it is shown on the appended list of "future" sales.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (2nd) the market was quiet and rather easy. The export demand continues for refined, but the pressure to sell crude at weak prices by the mills on account of the money position works against the export demand for refined.

Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 38c.; 700 bbls. at 37½c.; 100 bbls. December at 37½c.; 100 bbls. January at 38c.; 300 bbls. March at 38½c.; 100 bbls. May at 39½c.; 300 do. at 39c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, at 37½@38c.; December at 37½@38c.; January at 37½@38c.; March at 38½@38½c.; May at 38½@39c.; July at 39½@40c. Off yellow, November, at 34@37c.

Good off yellow, November, at 34@37c. Sales the day before had been 500 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 38c., 37½c., 37½c.; 2,200 bbls. December at 38c., 37½c. and 37½c.; 4,200 bbls. January, 37½c., 37½c., 38c.; 200 bbls. March, 38½c.; 1,000 bbls. May, 39½c., 39½c.

On Monday the market broke 1@1½c., especially the early deliveries on the pressure of crude through the money situation. There was at the close a reaction of about ¼c. There had been a good deal of selling of the refined in unloading, as well against purchasing of crude.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 37c.; 100 do., 36½c.; 400 do., 36½c.; 500 bbls. December, 37c.; 100 do., 36½c.; 300 bbls. January at 36½c.; 900 do., 37c.; 100 bbls. March, 37½c.; 100 do., 38c.; 100 bbls. May, 38½c.; 300 do., 38c.; 500 do., 37½c.; 100 bbls. February, 37½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, 36½@36½c.; December, 37@37½c.; January, 37@37½c.; March, 37½@38c.; May, 38@38½c.; July, 38½@39c.

Off yellow, November, 34½@36½c. Good off yellow, November, 35½@36½c.

On Tuesday—holiday.

On Wednesday there was further depression, with early in the day ½@1c. decline in prices. The steady pressure to sell crude oil, with offers to sell it in the southeast at 25½c., and the general distrust over the commercial situation from the money position is demoralizing to the refined oil market at the seaboard. Sales early in the day of 700 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 36½c.; 200 do., 36½c.; 1,300 bbls. December, 36½c.; 200 do., 36½c.; 500 do., 36c.; 900 bbls. January, 36½c.; 200 do., 36c.; 200 bbls. March, 37c.; 100 do., 36½c.; 100 bbls. May, 37½c.; 200 do., 37½c. Later in the day the market was a trifle steadier. Sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, November, 36½c.; 500 do., 36½c.; 200 bbls. May, 37½c.; 100 do., 37½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, 36½@36½c.; December, 36½@36½c.; January, 36½@36½c.; March, 36½@37½c.; May, 37½@37½c.; July, 38½@39c.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
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ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

Off yellow, November, 33@35½c.
'Good off yellow, November, 35@35½c.
Sale, 200 bbls., November, 35½c.

On Thursday the market sold off fully 1c. per gallon early in the day, on the continued pressure of crude at the mills down to 24c. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, November, 36c.; 200 December, 36c.; 100 do., 35¾c.; 1,100 do., 36c.; 900 do., 35½c.; 800 do., 35¼c.; 500 do., 35¼c.; 800 bbls. January, 36c.; 100 do., 35½c.; 1,100 do., 35c.; 500 bbls. March, 37c.; 500 do., 36c.; 600 bbls. May, 37¼c.; 100 do., 37c.; 100 do., 36¾c.; 200 bbls. February, 37c. Afterwards there was a further decline of ¼@¾c., and marked pressure to sell. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 35c.; 100 do., 35¾c.; 600 bbls. January, 35c.; 900 do., 34¾c.; 1,600 do., 34½c.; 100 do., 34¼c.; 1,700 bbls. March, 36c.; 200 bbls. May, 36½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, 35@35½c.; December, 34¾@35¼c.; January, 34½@34¾c.; March, 36@36½c.; May, 36½@37c.; July, 37½@38c.

Off yellow, November, 33@35c.

'Good off yellow, November, 34@35¼c.

(Continued on page 40.)

FINANCIAL.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, on November 7, 1907, declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock, Payable December 2, 1907, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 14, 1907, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 6, 1907, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
808 and 808 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—Crude oil is easy; 24c. for November, 25c. for December; offerings increasing. Meal is lower, \$26.50, long ton. Cake is dull, \$25 sacked, \$23 loose, long ton, shipside.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 7.—Oil market is nominally 27c. for prime crude, with very little inclination to trade by either sellers or buyers. This situation is likely to continue until financial affairs are settled.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7.—Prompt delivery crude oil, 24c.; December, 25c.; January, 26c. Small sales to realize money; situation otherwise normal and healthy. Meal is nominal. Hulls are neglected, \$6 at Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Cotton oil market is weak and lower. Prime crude is quoted at 26½c.; choice meal, \$24@24.50; hulls, \$5.25 @5.50, loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 7.—Crude oil is weak; November, 24½c.; December, 25c.; January, 26c. Meal, none selling; \$23.50, f. o. b. mills, asked. Hulls, \$6 f. o. b. mills; dull.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—Oil market is weak and declining; sales of prime crude were made early in the week at 26c., f. o. b. mills. This is now asked, with buyers' views about 25c.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales spot butter oil, 39 florins; prime summer yellow, 37 florins; off oil, 31½ florins. Quote December to May deliveries, butter oil, 32 florins; white oil, 31 florins; prime summer yellow, 29½ florins; off oil, 28½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 59 francs for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is declining. Sales of butter oil and white oil at 53 marks; prime summer yellow, 50 marks; off oil, 48½ marks, November to May deliveries.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is steady, but demand gradually decreasing. Sales of prime summer yellow, January to May deliveries, at 60 francs. Winter oil, however, still quoted 67 francs.

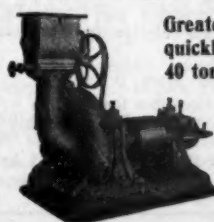
Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is weak and lower.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

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CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending November 9, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	5
Acapulco, Salvador	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	108
Algiers, Algeria	—	50	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	84
Antwerp, Belgium	—	110	605
Aunacion, Venezuela	—	7	20
Bahia, Brazil	—	48	—
Barbados, West Indies	—	90	82
Beirut, Syria	—	25	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	75
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	7
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bordeaux, France	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	100
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	24
Bristol, England	—	—	25
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	58	732	843
Cape Town, Cape Colony	17	79	102
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	27	77
Christiania, Norway	—	25	475
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	25
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	30	4
Colon, Panama	19	108	219
Conakry, Africa	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	51	80
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	6	29
Cork, Ireland	—	—	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	92	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	250
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	9	9	19
Demarara, British Guinea	—	308	383
Dronheim, Norway	—	50	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	100	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	283
Galatz, Roumania	—	100	800
Genoa, Italy	50	1,409	949
Georgetown, British Guinea	175	247	9
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	53
Glasgow, Scotland	50	225	298
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain	—	—	37
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	279	880
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	590
Havana, Cuba	—	194	255
Havre, France	—	745	913
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—
Kingston, West Indies	117	590	644
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	100
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	87	49
Lagbom, Italy	—	—	100
Liverpool, England	100	250	831
London, England	—	700	341
Malta, Island of	—	100	76
Manchester, England	—	—	100
Maracaibo, Venezuela	7	11	—
Marcellles, France	—	5,627	7,129
Martinique, West Indies	90	286	94
Mantanzas, West Indies	—	—	15
Melbourne, Australia	—	180	27
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay	123	339	519
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	10	14
Oran, Algeria	—	30	—
Panama, Panama	—	—	15
Pars, Brazil	—	6	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	8	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	56	65
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	39
Progreso, Mexico	—	40	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	158	120
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	57	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	453	1,045
Rosario, Argen. Republic	—	—	119
Rotterdam, Holland	100	1,613	2,625
St. John, N. F.	—	40	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	74	52
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	213
San Domingo, San Dom.	—	920	203
Santiago, Cuba	—	43	127
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Southampton, England	—	550	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	135
Stettin, Germany	—	—	1,790
Stockholm, Sweden	—	75	10
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Trieste, Austria	—	50	224
Trinidad, Island of	—	66	47
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	150
Valletta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili	116	596	1,180
Venice, Italy	—	—	774
Vera Cruz, Mexico	34	40	28
Wellington, New Zealand	—	17	15
Yokohama, Japan	20	20	—
Totals	1,095	19,013	27,281

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	150	150	1,100
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	100
Bordeaux, France	—	—	150
Bremen, Germany	—	—	415
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	175
Genoa, Italy	—	—	100
Hamburg, Germany	125	1,515	1,740
Havana, Cuba	136	658	364
Havre, France	100	100	1,725

Hull, England	—	—	10
Liverpool, England	—	1,000	935
London, England	—	1,100	1,975
Manchester, England	—	—	200
Marseilles, France	—	100	1,000
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,100	9,900
Tampico, Mexico	—	403	—
Trieste, Austria	—	345	50
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	—
Totals	521	7,521	19,939

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	100
Havre, France	—	125	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Totals	—	225	500

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200
Totals	—	137	300

From All Other Ports.

Canada	5	5	2,975
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Recapitulation.

From New York	1,095	19,013	29,281
From New Orleans	521	7,521	19,939
From Baltimore	—	225	500
From Newport News	—	137	300
From all other ports	5	5	2,975
Totals	1,621	26,901	52,995

COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 7, 1907.—Since our last report we had a steady market for a few days, but it seemed to be only a calm before the storm. The last four days' values have simply been smashed, both for crude oil and refined oil, in a sensational degree. Only one-third of the refiners in the country seem to be interested in buying crude at all, and of course this small number cannot begin to handle the amount of crude for sale in this country. The consequences of same are that crude is steadily pressing on the market, especially for prompt deliveries. Same naturally affects refined oil also, although in a smaller degree.

On the decline there has been a great deal of buying by the European consumers. Whether this will continue or not is hard to tell. The financial difficulties of this country seem to extend to Europe of late, and the raising of the official discount rate in London to-day to 7 per cent. has never been equalled in thirty years. If money gets tight in Europe it would cause a slackening of the European demand and with the consumers of this country already now refusing to buy it would be a very hard situation to face. Reactions may occur from time to time, but from the looks of things just now these reactions seem to be pretty short lived.

We quote at 3:15 to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 35½c.; December, 35c.; January, 34½c.; March, 33c.; May, 37c. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 42c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 23s. 1½d.

DEFENSE OF COTTONSEED OIL.

(Concluded from page 15.)

organs. If eaten in quantities it is sure to produce heart failure and various kidney troubles. The difference between pure olive oil and cottonseed oil can best be illustrated by a common comparison. Take a smooth board. Apply pure olive oil to one portion and cottonseed oil to the other. The olive oil will completely soak in, leaving no grease upon the surface. The cotton oil will partially evaporate, will penetrate the wood slightly, and will leave a gum or pitch upon the surface which is sticky."

Cotton Oil More Digestible.

There is more digestible material in cottonseed oil than in olive oil. The digestibility of various fats recently published, and taken from the report of Professor Moore, of Arkansas, shows refined cottonseed oil 93.37 per cent. digestible, and olive oil 88.81 per cent. Cot-

tonseed oil will consume totally. It leaves no ash whatever. There is no gum in refined cottonseed oil, which is the form in which it is eaten.

Olive oil is more of a tax upon the system than cottonseed oil, as will be seen above. And cotton oil is prescribed by physicians in preference to any other fat, because of its digestibility. It will produce no disease or disorder unless gormandized, and it is used not only to build up the system in cases of extreme weakness, but to prevent disease. Its action in this respect is the result of its being readily digestible and being a blood-forming food of the highest order.

We have not tried it, but there are so many false statements in the paragraph under discussion that we venture the assertion that refined cottonseed oil will leave no more of a trace on a piece of board than olive oil will, certainly no gum; and we characterize as absolutely false the statement that cottonseed oil is volatile. It has been used for years as a miner's oil and in the sanctuary lamps of churches. If it were volatile in the least degree it could not be used for these purposes.

As far as we can see the major portion of this pamphlet comes from a book called the "Secret of Long Life," by one G. E. D. Diamond, aged 109 years. The gentleman seems to have had a great prejudice against cottonseed oil, but just why he selected this particular fat instead of any one of a number to attack is not stated. We think we know.

There recently died in South Carolina a negro woman aged 110 years who never tasted olive oil, as far as any one knows. She undoubtedly lived for the most part on bacon, corn bread, rice, vegetables and milk. So there seem to be some other fats besides olive oil on which the history of a long life may be based.

We will close this lengthy reply by quoting from the address of Dr. Wiley, the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, before the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Every one knows of his reputation as a chemist and food expert. Among scientists abroad he stands with the highest, and on many occasions he has represented the United States in international conferences on food subjects. He said:

Chief Chemist Wiley's Endorsement.

"The use of vegetable oils for food purposes is a very ancient one. Oil and wine are two food products which are universally spoken of by the earliest historians. Among these vegetable oils the one which has always stood at the head is that expressed from olives, so that olive oil became a type of the highest quality, at least in so far as palatability and price are concerned. In so far as mere nutritive qualities are to be taken into consideration there is little difference in the vegetable oils which are used for foods. They all have a very high nutritive value.

"Pure olive oil is made in limited quantities, and this, and the price at which it must be sold, renders its quite impossible for the people at large to enjoy its benefits, hence the manufacture of cheaper vegetable oils, wholesome and nutritious, has come as a boon to humanity, enabling us who are in humbler circumstances to utilize a food material quite as nutritious if not quite so desirable in other respects as olive oil. There is no reason whatever why every one of the vegetable oils which are used for human food should not by this time have established a good name of its own.

"Cottonseed oil, as we know, is not only one of the cheapest, but one of the best vegetable oils as made to-day by the modern processes; it is sweet, wholesome, palatable and nutritious, and yet we find it laboring under certain disadvantages, and these, in my opinion, are not due to the lack of merit in the product, but to the treatment to which it has been subjected. There is certainly nothing to be ashamed of in the name 'Cottonseed Oil.' It ought to be a synonym of purity, palatability and excellence, and now is the time to push the propaganda, which is already begun, in favor of calling it by its own name."

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A large falling off in the slaughter of cattle is looked for again this week as packers are obliged to pay cash for livestock and they have consequently reduced prices, especially for hogs, as the product has to be stored for some time before it is consumed. Despite the material falling off in the slaughter of cattle of late there are more hides being made than are being sold, and the market continues in the same dull and nominal state as heretofore. The packers state that there are a good many tanners who are short of hides, but notwithstanding this they are experiencing a good deal of trouble in getting tanners to take up hides previously purchased, and some tanners have about shut down altogether. The market on practically all kinds of hides is decidedly weak and buyers who are willing to take hides for prompt shipment can easily secure them at less than asking prices. Native steers are dull, with no sales, and late salting is considered nominally quotable at 14@14½c. Last reported sales were at 14½c., but it is doubted if buyers could be found who would pay over 14c. to-day. Branded hides are if possible even weaker than natives, and the cattle receipts at Chicago to-day consisted mostly of Western ranglers. Texas steers are purely nominal in the absence of sales at about 12¾@13c. for heavy, 10½@10¾c. for lights, and 9½@9¾c. for extremes. Butt brands are also entirely nominal at around 11½@11¾c., and Colorados at 10½@10¾c., with no sales of either description reported on which to base prices for late salting hides. One big packer recently sold five cars of old long-haired butt brands, but the price obtained was probably so low that it is being kept strictly private. Branded cows continue in a very weak position with no sales. It is understood that bids of 9c. would be readily accepted by some packers. Native cows are also nominal in the absence of sales and are quotable at around 12c. for heavy and 11½@11¾c. for light.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The entire market continues dull and weak, but the position is a little more settled to-day and is not in such an uncertain condition, as some sales have

been made. These sales establish the market on some sort of a basis, though prices are considerably lower than they were a while ago. The hide dealers here are not sending their men out on the road and are only taking such butcher lots as are sent in by regular customers. The Chicago dealers have sold a few car lots of hides this week at about ½c. reduction from last week's quotations. Buffs to-day are still in a nominal position here at around 9¼@9½c., but as based on sales at outside points it is considered that the market is nearer the inside figure. Sales have been made of good Ohio buff at 9½c., and these usually bring ¼c. over Chicago hides. A Michigan dealer sold one car of 50 lb. and up cows to a Western tanner at 9½c., but there are few tanners who are in a position to buy any hides. Heavy cows are nominally quotable at about 9½c. here for a regular selection, but special lots would probably bring more. A Western tanner made a bid by wire to-day of 9¼c. selected for a car of choice Northwestern buff less the freight rate to Chicago. Extremes are nominal here in the absence of sales, but are still considered about 1c. over buff and quotable at 10¼@10½c. Heavy steers are the weakest feature of the market, and most dealers have more of these on hand than cows. One car of Michigan heavy steers has been sold at 10½c., but most lots here could probably not be sold at over 10¼c. Heavy bulls are nominal at 8½@8¾c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—Chicago city skins are being offered at 15¼c., but this price is nominal in the absence of sales. Calfskins are firmer than hides, but the market on these is not strong under existing conditions. Outside cities are quoted at 15@15¼c., and regular countries are offered at 14½c. Kips are nominal at 12@12¼c., and deacons 85@87½c. and \$1.05@1.07½.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is dull and rather easy, but packers are not pressing stock on the market, being well sold up as a rule to Nov. 1. Packer pelts are nominally quotable at \$1.30@1.35 for sheep and \$1.17½@1.22½ for lambs. Fresh country pelts are slow at 90c.@\$1.

HORSE HIDES.—Horse hides are quoted at \$3.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some small scattering sales have been reported during the week and brokers quote prices nominally unchanged. The

larger buyers, however, continue steadily out of market.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is practically dead. Packers are not inclined to force business, and tanners as a rule are refusing to even make bids. It is hard to say what prices would be made on actual sales, but it is generally considered that materially less would be accepted than the rates that were being talked by packers a while ago.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The hide market continues to weaken and two cars of good Ohio buff have been sold here at 9½c. Some Pennsylvania hides were recently sold at exceptionally good prices, but it is doubted if these transactions could be repeated to-day. No sales are reported of New York State hides, and car lots of these would probably not bring over 9c. flat, and some buyers would not even make bids at that price. It is reported here that some sales were recently made of choice Southern hides from points in the northern section of the South at 8½c., but these hides were sold on 60 days' time. Buyers are bidding off on calfskins, but New York City collectors continue to ask the same prices of \$1.37½, \$1.72½ and \$1.95, but admit that the little business being done is on a credit basis. Good lots of outside city skins are held at \$1.20@1.25, \$1.57½@1.60 and \$1.80.

Boston.

Hides are extremely dull and most tanners refuse to even make bids. It is believed that Ohio buff could be bought here at 9½c., but last reported sales in this market were at 9¾c. Some choice extremes are still held at 11c., and one bid at this figure was refused. Good Southern hides are quiet and nominal at around 8c. Buyers claim that some Florida hides at high freight points could be bought at 7c.

STUDENT STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

The beautiful silver loving cup, valued at \$500, which was offered at the American Royal Stock Show, Kansas City, was won by the five students representing Iowa State College. These young men also were awarded \$400 in prize money, to be proportioned among them according to their scores made in judging the different classes of livestock. The grand total of points made by one team showed Iowa ahead with a score of 5,177, Kansas second with 4,552, and Missouri third with 4,354. In the separate classes Iowa also led, with Kansas second in horses and mules, sheep and swine. Missouri went ahead of Kansas in the mule and cattle classes. The highest score previous to this contest was made at Chicago in 1903, and was 4,651 points.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

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Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

Barnum was a good guesser.

Financial note.—Chicago coppers, any old price at all.

Morris & Company's East St. Louis plant suffered a \$250,000 fire loss on Saturday last.

Of all the names it has been christened, perhaps "financial knavery" fits best in certain spots.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending November 2 averaged 7.11 cents per pound.

T. R. is said to have promised to be good for a while. We know some banks which wouldn't be willing to discount this.

Edward Morris was this week elected a director of the West Side Trust and Savings Bank, to succeed his father, the late Nelson Morris.

Wheat acted tired during the week, corn got a trifle sassy, oats very modest, barley uppish and provisions flighty. That will be about all for this week.

The Chicago Butter and Egg Board during the week expressed their confidence in the stability of the banks, and so on, but that don't improve the flavor of the butter or the odor of the eggs we are getting. It's high time these city inspectors inspected—that's all.

Stockholders of the Western Electric Company this week authorized the issue of \$15,000,000 bonds, recommended two months ago by the directors. It is said that financiers do not look upon this addition to the company's obligations, especially at this time, with particular favor.

At the annual meeting of the Saddle and Sirolo Club Saturday Mr. Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company, whose administration of the affairs of the club had been so satisfactory, was re-elected president. Vice-president W. A. Harris, Secretary-Treasurer O. T. Henkle and the directors whose terms expired were also re-elected. The club has no bonded or other indebtedness, and out of a membership of 219 only four are in arrears. Col. J. S. Cooper, Samuel Cozzens, E. A. Oliver and Tom Cross were re-elected directors for a term of three years.

The final step has been taken in a deal which gives the New York Central system

control of the lines of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, extending from Franklin Park, Cook County, to the town of McCook, also in Cook County, and from Blue Island to Hammond, Lake County, Indiana, together with a branch from Hammond to Whiting, Ind. The total length of the lines is 25.9 miles. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is trustee for the bonds, which are to be fifty-year general mortgage gold bonds, the issue not to exceed \$25,000,000 and the interest not to exceed 5 per cent. The issue is guaranteed by the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central lines.

Members of the Chicago Clearing House Association on Wednesday decided to have printed Clearing House checks of small denomination that may be used as currency in case the circulation of such a medium should be deemed advisable by the time the checks are prepared. It will take a week to print the checks. If financial conditions improve sufficiently within a week the scrip will not be issued. President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank, a member of the committee, said that the printing of the checks was ordered as a precautionary step to meet a possible continuance of the financial stringency, that decision whether to issue the checks would be made later, and that possibly they may never be issued.

A POPULAR PACKINGHOUSE BROKER.

James G. Cownie, who has had a long and varied experience in the packinghouse business, has opened offices in the Traders' Building, opposite the Board of Trade, for the conduct of a general packinghouse and cottonseed products brokerage business. Mr. Cownie is admirably equipped for handling these lines, having been representative of S. Budgett & Sons, England, for eight years on the New York Produce Exchange; manager of Fowler's Sioux City packinghouse, manager of Dold's Kansas City packinghouse, manager of the Sulzberger and Schwarzschild pork plant at Kansas City, and finally broker in all packinghouse and cottonseed products in Kansas City. Mr. Cownie, as well as being a thorough packinghouse man, has the unbounded confidence of a host of friends all over the country in the trade. He will be pleased to hear from all his old friends and to make the acquaintance of the new, number unlimited.

OCTOBER LIVESTOCK FIGURES.

Official reports of movement of livestock and slaughters at various chief centers for

the month of October, and for the year to November 1, with comparisons with similar periods of 1906, are as follows:

Chicago.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	309,235	32,378	442,441	574,997
October, 1906..	356,933	38,179	511,413	632,516
Jan.-Oct., '07..	2,759,626	284,164	5,927,383	3,979,032
Jan.-Oct., '06..	2,703,769	361,427	6,063,371	3,979,578

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	168,530	3,820	118,005	253,341
October, 1906..	133,130	4,221	93,314	275,966
Jan.-Oct., '07..	1,193,746	29,616	1,821,505	922,660
Jan.-Oct., '06..	1,104,445	17,916	1,551,136	1,130,548

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	200,405	28,558	323,536	321,623
October, 1906..	223,803	33,958	418,090	356,550
Jan.-Oct., '07..	1,556,580	363,548	4,606,878	2,633,372
Jan.-Oct., '06..	1,599,324	343,511	4,512,235	2,849,030
Average weight of hogs: Oct., 1907, 235 lbs.; Oct., 1906, 237 lbs.; 10 mos. 1907, 235 lbs.; 10 mos. 1906, 226 lbs.				

Kansas City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	296,001	52,164	190,232	201,173
October, 1906..	313,900	56,166	190,608	187,873
Jan.-Oct., '07..	2,077,288	240,371	2,440,751	1,383,081
Jan.-Oct., '06..	1,086,728	138,245	2,333,856	943,992

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	177,109	27,541	37,477	116,190
October, 1906..	144,371	22,907	6,859	102,192
Jan.-Oct., '07..	996,473	40,843	—	313,701
Jan.-Oct., '06..	602,424	19,610	—	240,833

Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	131,819	26,216	156,653	80,896
October, 1906..	156,813	37,453	182,109	94,517
Jan.-Oct., '07..	1,036,728	138,245	2,333,856	943,992
Jan.-Oct., '06..	1,101,111	129,052	2,153,860	981,820
Average weight of hogs: Oct., 1907, 208 lbs.; Oct., 1906, 214 lbs.				

*Feeders.

St. Louis.*

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	127,065	—	176,983	48,543
October, 1906..	149,025	—	133,929	44,802
Jan.-Oct., '07..	988,390	—	1,762,196	507,631
Jan.-Oct., '06..	882,385	—	1,579,123	490,985

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	41,960	—	101,042	7,160
October, 1906..	53,974	—	25,636	8,298
Jan.-Oct., '07..	529,371	—	624,076	82,225
Jan.-Oct., '06..	321,789	—	504,186	90,146

Consumed at East St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	85,105	—	75,841	36,388
October, 1906..	95,051	—	107,093	36,504
Jan.-Oct., '07..	659,028	—	1,138,120	425,406
Jan.-Oct., '06..	610,596	—	1,074,937	400,839

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sioux City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	48,808	1,273	57,497	11,353
October, 1906..	51,188	3,157	59,450	12,023
Jan.-Oct., '07..	361,086	6,434	1,131,589	57,830
Jan.-Oct., '06..	311,411	7,890	978,754	46,974

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	33,739	322	10,697	5,596
October, 1906..	29,094	2,104	7,563	9,395
Jan.-Oct., '07..	176,424	1,220	1,553	22,499
Jan.-Oct., '06..	160,680	3,344	207	15,519

Consumed at Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	13,471	470	37,800	696
October, 1906..	14,804	1,041	61,818	1,305
Jan.-Oct., '07..	140,788	3,494	982,913	21,059
Jan.-Oct., '06..	123,404	4,337	847,109	23,024
Average weight of hogs: Oct., 1907, 273 lbs.; Oct., 1906, 271 lbs.				

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Cotton-Seed Oil
DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, Ill.

St. Joseph.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1907..	57,513	6,867	111,887	51,654
October, 1906..	61,960	7,563	116,038	58,395
Jan.-Oct., '07..	497,396	52,173	1,075,228	718,913
Jan.-Oct., '06..	444,364	43,232	1,595,927	725,746

Shipments.

October, 1907..	16,647	1,077	16,058	20,228
October, 1906..	14,713	1,646	2,201	22,492
*Jan.-Oct., '07..	84,011	1,150	4,345	94,644
*Jan.-Oct., '06..	75,908	2,397	1,365	60,386

Consumed at St. Joseph.

October, 1907..	40,704	6,267	95,392	24,638
October, 1906..	47,940	6,121	113,720	37,653
Jan.-Oct., '07..	357,919	48,383	1,589,237	532,079
Jan.-Oct., '06..	326,605	58,917	1,530,096	545,501

Average weights of hogs: Oct., 1907, 239 lbs.; Oct., 1906, 226 lbs.

*Feeders.



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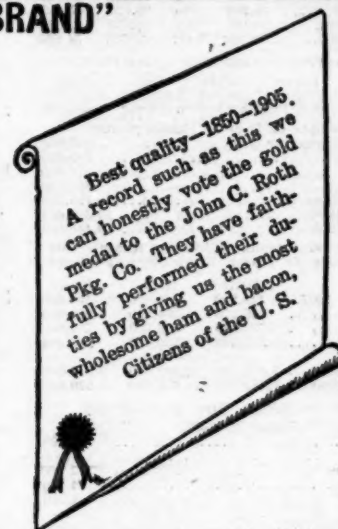
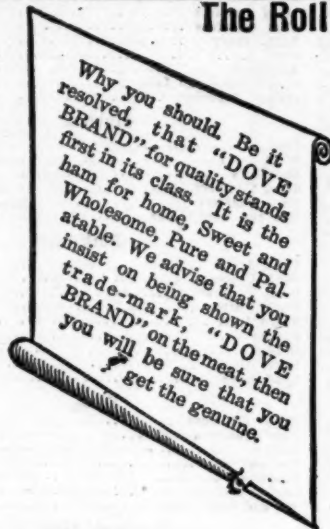
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W. M. McDonald, Boston, Mass.
L. A. Watkins Mfg. Co., Denver, Col.

McArthur, Wirth & Cooney, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. Smith Co., Allegheny, Pa.
Hatch Butcher Supply Co., Detroit, Mich.
H. A. Horn Packers Supply Co., Chicago.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 28.....	23,534	1,429	18,724	42,859
Tuesday, Oct. 29.....	7,159	772	6,935	11,784
Wednesday, Oct. 30.....	12,088	928	10,874	17,479
Thursday, Oct. 31.....	9,184	918	11,328	12,450
Friday, Nov. 1.....	5,800	640	12,508	4,593
Saturday, Nov. 2.....	513	3	7,910	58
Total last week.....	58,208	4,601	63,359	89,272
Previous week.....	93,110	8,298	110,320	123,080
Cor. week 1906.....	70,258	6,323	118,029	120,286
Cor. week 1905.....	85,498	7,174	157,517	136,104

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 28.....	5,153	89	4,825	9,400
Tuesday, Oct. 29.....	5,916	155	2,606	11,862
Wednesday, Oct. 30.....	6,570	38	2,432	12,737
Thursday, Oct. 31.....	6,672	87	2,890	10,088
Friday, Nov. 1.....	5,651	67	3,875	4,587
Saturday, Nov. 2.....	367	58	3,235	802
Total last week.....	30,329	472	19,479	49,545
Previous week.....	39,969	963	26,056	47,445
Cor. week 1906.....	28,588	825	16,221	42,905
Cor. week 1905.....	30,383	1,411	21,525	54,064

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,756,020	385,004	5,947,951	5,581,625
Year ago.....	2,719,732	362,808	6,098,851	4,099,573
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending November 2.....	245,000			
Week previous.....	260,000			
Year ago.....	416,000			
Two years ago.....	501,000			
Year to November 2.....	20,198,000			
Same period 1906.....	19,346,000			
Same period 1905.....	19,446,000			

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Nov. 2, 1907.....	148,800	143,000	197,300
Week ago.....	245,100	254,500	279,500
Year ago.....	223,400	273,300	250,800
Two years ago.....	255,000	339,300	245,200
Total this year.....	7,802,000	15,011,000	8,032,000
Total last year.....	7,273,000	14,682,000	8,520,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending November 2, 1907.....		
Armour & Co.....	10,700	
Swift & Co.....	7,900	
Anglo-American.....	1,500	
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,200	
H. Boore & Co.....	1,900	
Continental P. Co.....	39,969	
Hammond & Co.....	4,100	
Morris & Co.....	4,400	
Roberts & Oake.....	2,100	
S. & S.....	6,000	
Western Packing Co.....	5,100	
Omaha Packing Co.....		
Other packers.....	5,900	
Totals.....	53,800	
Week ago.....	86,500	
Year ago.....	104,800	
Two years ago.....	114,000	
Total for year.....	4,972,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 2, 1907.....	\$5.70	\$5.72	\$4.00	\$6.40
Previous week.....	5.80	5.94	4.85	6.73
Year ago.....	5.55	6.20	5.10	6.03
Two years ago.....	4.95	5.00	5.20	7.00
Three years ago.....	5.25	4.97	4.00	5.40

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.25@7.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.25@6.25
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.50@5.25
Range steers.....	3.75@5.40
Texas steers.....	4.25@5.30
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.00@4.50
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@7.13
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Good to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.25
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.00
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.00@7.75

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$5.55@5.90
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	5.50@6.20
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	5.80@6.10
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.00@6.32 1/2
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 190 lbs.....	5.90@6.25
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	4.50@5.04
Throw-outs of all weights.....	3.75@5.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.50@5.15
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	5.15@5.90

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.00@5.25
Fair to good wethers.....	4.75@5.00
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.50@5.00
Fair to prime native lambs.....	6.25@6.55
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.00@6.25
Range lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Range wethers.....	4.50@5.10
Range ewes.....	4.00@4.75
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.50
Cull lambs.....	4.50@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings.....	5.25@5.75
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.25	\$14.27 1/2
May.....	14.77 1/2	14.90	14.60	14.62 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.45
January.....	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.35
May.....	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
May.....	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.82 1/2

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$14.20	\$14.30	\$14.20	\$14.25
May.....	14.55	14.70	14.55	14.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.30	8.40	8.30	8.37 1/2
November.....	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.52 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.52 1/2	7.60	7.52 1/2	7.57 1/2
May.....	7.77 1/2	7.85	7.77 1/2	7.80

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$14.12 1/2	\$14.12 1/2	\$13.95	\$13.95
May.....	14.50	14.55	14.25	14.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
January.....	8.32 1/2	8.32 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2
May.....	8.50	8.50	8.32 1/2	8.32 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2
May.....	7.75	7.75	7.55	7.55

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....	\$13.00	\$13.90	\$13.20	\$13.20
January.....	14.20	14.20	13.60	13.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
January.....	8.32 1/2	8.32 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2
May.....	8.50	8.50	8.32 1/2	8.32 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2	7.52 1/2
May.....	7.75	7.75	7.55	7.55

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$13.00	\$13.35	\$13.00	\$13.25
May.....	13.45	13.70	13.45	13.57
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.85	7.97	7.82	7.92
May.....	8.00	8.12	7.95	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.00	7.10	6.92	7.02
May.....	7.20	7.35	7.17	7.27

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$13.20	\$13.37	\$13.17	\$13.20
May.....	13.55	13.75	13.53	13.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.95	8.10	7.95	8.02
May.....	8.05	8.17	8.05	8.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.05
May.....	7.25	7.37	7.25	7.27

{Bid. }Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 5.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9 1/2; 12@14 ave., 9 1/4; 14@16 ave., 8 3/4; 18@20 ave., 8 1/4; green picnics, 6@6 ave., 7 1/4; 6@8 ave., 6 1/2; 8@10 ave., 6 1/4; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., none offered; 12@14 ave., none offered; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9 1/2; 16@18 ave., 9 1/2; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10 1/2; 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9 1/2; 14@16 ave., 9 1/2; 18@20 ave., 8 3/4; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8 1/2; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 9 1/2; 18@20 ave., 9 1/2; 20@22 ave., 9 1/2; 22@24 ave., 9 1/2; 24@26 ave., 9 1/2; 26@28 ave., 9 1/2; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7 1/4; 6@7 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 6 1/2; 7@9 ave., 6 1/2; 8@10 ave., 6 1/2; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7 1/4; 10@12 ave., 7 1/4; 12@14 ave., 7 1/4; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13; 8@10 ave., 12 1/2; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	8	@23
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	@ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@ 8
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@ 8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12 1/2
Round Steaks.....	10	@ 8
Round Roasts.....	10	@12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@ 7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12 1/2

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.50
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14	@
Stew.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Hind Quarters.....	.12 1/2	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.20	@

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	.16	@
Pork Chops.....	.217	@
Pork Tenders.....	.28	@
Pork Butts.....	.14	@
Spare Ribs.....	.12 1/2	@
Blades.....	8	@
Hocks.....	6	@
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@
Leaf Lard.....	.12 1/2	@

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Legs.....	.10	@
Breasts.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Cutlets.....	.20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.18	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@ 6 1/2
Tallow.....	4	@ 2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14 1/2	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	75	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@10 1/2
Turkeys.....	@17
Fowls.....	@ 9
Roosters.....	@ 7
Ducks.....	@ 9 1/2
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@12
Chickens.....	@ 9
Ducks.....	@ 10
Geese.....	@ 10
Roosters.....	@ 8

Veal.

Choice.....	@ 9
Good.....	@ 8
Medium.....	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	@ 6
Coarse, Small.....	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@17
Ribs, No. 2.....	@13
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 7 1/2
Loin, No. 1.....	@19
Loin, No. 2.....	@15
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 7 1/2
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 6 1/2
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 8
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 8
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 7 1/2
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 5
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 4
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3 1/2

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.	
Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/2
Western Steers	@ 8 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/4
Heifers, Good	@ 8 1/4
Western Cows	@ 8 1/4
Hind Quarters	@ 8 1/4
Fore Quarters	\$1.00 over Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	@ 8
Cow Chunks	@ 6
Boneless Chunks	@ 4 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/4
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	@ 5
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 8
Shoulder Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 11
Rolls	@ 9
Rump Butts	@ 4 1/4
Trimnings	@ 4 1/4
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loin Ends, steer-native	@ 10
Loin Ends, cow	@ 5
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 7
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/4
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 10
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/4
Brains	@ 4 1/4
Kidneys, each	@ 5
Brains	@ 4 1/4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	@ 12
Good Saddles	@ 14
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4 1/4
Sweetbreads	@ 10
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 15

Lambs.

Medium Cawl	@ 11
Good Cawl	@ 11 1/4
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 13 1/4
Saddles Cawl	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14 1/4
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/4
Good Sheep	@ 10 1/4
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9 1/4
Mutton Legs	@ 12
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 9 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 13 1/4
Leaf Lard	@ 11
Tenderloins	@ 10
Spare Ribs	@ 13
Butts	@ 13
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 9
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4 1/4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/4
Pigs' Heads	@ 4 1/4
Blade Bones	@ 8
Chest Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10
Pork Hearts	@ 3 1/4
Pork Kidneys	@ 3 1/4
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/4
Tail Bones	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/4
Hams	@ 10
Cala	@ 8 1/4
Bellevue	@ 12 1/4
Shoulders	@ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/4
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/4

Viennas	@ 9 1/4
Frankfurters	@ 9 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8 1/4
Tongue	@ 9 1/4
White Tongue	@ 9 1/4
Minced Sausage	@ 10 1/4
Prepared Sausage	@ 12
New England Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@ 10 1/4
Boneless Sausage	@ 10 1/4
Oxford Sausage	@ 10 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 9
Garlic	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9 1/4
Farm Sausage	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 10 1/4
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 9 1/4
Hams, Bologna	@ 9 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 17
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 13
Holsteiner	@ 13
Mettwurst, New	@ 14
Farmer	@ 21
Italian Salami, New	@ 21
Monarque Cervelat	@ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lids, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.37 1/4
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 12.00
Plate Beef	@ 11.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 16.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 17.00
Family Back Pork	@ 17.00
Bean Pork	@ 13.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 11 1/4
Pure lard	@ 10 1/4
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 9
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 8 1/4
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	@ 8 1/4

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 12
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/4
Short Clears	@ 5
Butts	@ 6 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 13 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 14 1/4
Cala, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
Cala, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20 1/4
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@8 avg.	@ 14 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/4
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 15 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Inside	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 14 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 17 1/4
Smoked Hams	@ 18 1/4
Boiled Cala	@ 15 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 15 1/4
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	@ 14 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 32
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 40
Hog middles, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef wensads	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 8
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.00
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	58.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.15
Prime steam, loose	@ 7.90
Neutral	9 1/4 @ 10
Compound	@ 8 1/4
Leaf	9 @ 9 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 9
Oleo No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Mutton	@ 8 1/4
Tallow	0 1/4 @ 7
Grease	5 1/4 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 30
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 34
No. 1 lard oil	@ 43
No. 2 lard oil	@ 44 1/4
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	@ 58
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 54
Corn oil, loose	4 1/2 @ 4 25

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice country	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Yellow	4 1/4 @ 5
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock	4 1/4 @ 5
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 5
Garbage Grease	@ 4 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 34
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 33
Soap, bbls., concn., @ 65% F. A.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	@ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.70 @ 1.72
Barrels, ash	1.35 @ 1.37
Barrels, oak	1.47 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Redned saltpeter	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Borax	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@	1.19

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK HORNS AND BONES
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.80@4.85
Oxen and stags.....	2.25@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.10@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35@6.15

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.00@7.50
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.85
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.25
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.45
Hogs, medium.....	6.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.85
Pigs.....	6.95
Rough.....	5.45@5.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @ 11
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Common to fair native.....	8% @ 9 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @ 11
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	9 @ 10
Choice, Western, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 10
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 1/2 @ 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 @ 9c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 1/2 @ 8c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western calves.....	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Western calves, common.....	8 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9% @ 10
Hogs, heavy.....	8% @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 @ 9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	13% @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	13% @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 @ 16 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib) in.....	14 1/2 @ 16
Dried beef sets.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50 @ 60 lbs. cut.....	\$74.00 @ \$80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40% @ 50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	53.00 @ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90 @ 95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	85.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @ 70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @ 15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 13 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	40
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	3 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	13	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	11 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	11 1/2	—
Allspice.....	8	10 1/2
Coriander.....	3	5
Cloves.....	15 1/2	18 1/2
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 2 skins.....	14 @ 15
No. 3 or branded.....	14 @ 15
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	14 @ 15
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	12 @ 14
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	14 @ 15
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	14 @ 15
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	14 @ 15
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	12 @ 14
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.75 @ 1.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.65 @ 1.75
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.55 @ 1.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.45 @ 1.55
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40 @ 2.45
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.10 @ 2.20
Branded skins.....	.08 @ .10
Branded kips.....	1.10 @ 1.20
Heavy branded kips.....	1.35 @ 1.45
Ticky skins.....	1.04 @ 1.13
Ticky kips.....	1.45 @ 1.55
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70 @ 1.75
No. 3 skins.....	—

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Old hens, average best.....	18 @ 18
Old toms, average best.....	16 @ 18
Old, fair to good.....	13 @ 15
Spring, 4 to 6 lbs. each, meaty, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	22 @ 23
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	15 @ 15
Western, scalded.....	13 @ 14

Spring Chickens—Roasting, Phila., fancy.....	20
Penn., fancy.....	15 @ 16
Penn., poorer grades.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, dry-picked, medium weights.....	11
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights.....	11
Other West., scalded, mixed wgt., best.....	11
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Other Western, poorer grades.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	12
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Western, scalded, choice.....	11
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Ducks—Spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	17
Pennsylvania.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Virginia.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Western.....	10 @ 13
Geese—Spring, Eastern, white.....	20 @ 21
Eastern, dark.....	17 @ 18
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	4.25
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.75
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	3.25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2.50
Partridges—Per pair.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	13
Fowls, per lb.....	13
Roosters, per lb.....	9
Turkeys, per lb.....	15
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	13
Geese, Western, per lb.....	12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	11
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	50
Pigeons, per pair.....	20

GAME.

Plover—Golden, frozen, per doz.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Black, frozen, per doz.....	3.00 @ 3.75
Grass, frozen, per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Snipe—English, per doz.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Woodcock—Per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Grouse—Per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Partridges—Per pair.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Redheads, per pair.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.50 @ 1.00
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair.....	.20 @ .40
Venison—Whole deer, per lb.....	.25 @ .30
Saddles, per lb.....	.35 @ .50
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.40 @ .50
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	.65 @ .75

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	2.82 1/2 @ 2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	12 @ 13 per cent.
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	19.00 @ 11.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .25
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c. e.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 5.

The market on the good to choice grades of cattle was strong and higher late on last Wednesday, and prices Thursday showed an advance of 15c. to 25c. per cwt. over the low prices prevailing on Monday. With very light receipts of cattle so far this week the market has been very dull and lower. Opening prices on the best grades were steady, but after the first round prices were 15c. to 25c. lower, and at the close bids were 40c. lower than last week's close, and a great many cattle were carried over for Wednesday's market. Bulk of the cattle now coming are Western rangers and medium grades of natives, and they are meeting with poor favor and suffer the most decline. Strictly choice to prime native cattle continue in good demand for the Eastern trade, Doud & Keefer buying on Monday 19 choice 1,416-lb. beefs for R. Webber, of New York, at \$7.25, which was the top price for the day. Doud & Keefer, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, Emmet Fulkerson, buyer for the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, and Ed. Egan, buyer for J. Stern & Sons, of New York, are always in the market for the well-finished beefs of good quality, and as the receipts of such are not so very heavy at this season of the year, we look for a continued good demand at not much, if any, lower prices during the next two months. Western rangers are still coming quite freely and reached the low point last week. This week the market on this class is active, and they are selling 15c. to 25c. higher than at the low time last week. The butcher stock market opened strong for the week, but after a few outside orders were filled packers and local buyers bid lower on cow stock, and the late market was 10c. to 15c. lower on cows, with good to choice heifers in demand at strong prices. Receipts of cattle to-day are 9,000; the market is steady at Monday's close.

The receipts of hogs have been very moderate this week for this season of year, and prices have declined sharply. On Monday, with about 22,000 hogs on sale, the market opened strong to 5c. higher on all grades, later weakened and closed 10c. to 15c. lower than opening prices, bulk of sales being 5c. to 10c. lower than Saturday. On Tuesday, with 14,000 fresh receipts, a few hogs were sold on speculative and shipping account 10c. lower. Packers were out of the market early, and later bought their hogs 25c. to 30c. per cwt. lower, Armour's drove costing around \$5.40. A few light hogs weighing 160 to 175 lbs. sold late right at 50c. per cwt. lower than Saturday's best time. The range in prices continues wide, bulk selling from \$5.45 to \$5.65, with a few fancy butcher

weights and shipping hogs selling at \$6@6.20.

The receipts of sheep exceeds the demand, and while the market on a few choice grades was steady early, the late market was very slow, both sheep and lambs selling 10c. to 25c. lower, the most decline being on the commoner grades. To-day the market is very dull, with only a few of the choice sheep and lambs selling up to the noon hour, and a great many will be carried over. With no orders here for feeding stock it looks as if the feeding lambs and sheep would have to sell at a great loss to the shipper.

The light receipts of all classes of stock during the past ten days should give packers a chance to clean up the stock they have on hand, and should the financial situation clear we would look for some advance in prices, especially on the strictly choice grades of cattle, hogs and sheep during the next few weeks, but do not look for any advance on the commoner grades.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 5, 1907.

Small supplies of cattle last week resulted in a partial recovery from the low time since the recent break, but a part of the advantage secured has been lost this week. There was a supply of 12,000 cattle and 1,700 calves here yesterday, market about steady on everything except heavy fed steers, which were 10 to 15 cents lower, top \$6.45. To-day the run is 7,000 head, market steady to a shade lower, and with an undertone of weakness that looks unpromising from the balance of the week. Some choice fed steers sold to-day at \$6.10 and \$6.25, but fair to good steers bring \$4.75 to \$5.75, light weight butcher steers \$4.25 to \$5, grass steers \$3.35 to \$4.40, cows \$2.25 to \$3.60, heifers \$2.75 to \$4.25, bulls \$2.00 to \$3.25, veal calves up to \$5.75, heavy calves \$2.75 to \$4.00. Trade in stockers and feeders holds up good, prices 10 to 25 cents higher than first of last week, about steady this week, range stockers \$2.75 to \$4.00, feeders \$3.35 to \$4.25, a few choice feeders above this price, stock cows and heifers \$1.75 to \$3.25. Shipments from this market to the country in October amounted to 163,000 cattle and calves, the greatest number that ever went out in a single month before. The movement was also extra heavy in September, and more than 700 carloads went out last week, although total supply for the week was only 44,000 head, but little larger than half the total of recent weeks. While the general situation is better than a week ago, conditions will not yet support a normal run of livestock without injury to prices.

Hogs have been holding up well under small receipts, but with a larger volume of supplies this week prices are breaking badly. The market closed weak yesterday, on a supply of 6,500, but to-day, with 13,000 head on sale,

the early market was 10 to 15 lower, and late sales were 25 to 40 cents lower than yesterday. Top to-day is \$5.70, bulk of sales \$5.40 to \$5.65. The bad break in hogs to-day indicates the delicate condition of the markets, and should impress on shippers the necessity of nursing the situation back to health through the medium of more conservative marketing.

Sheep and lambs have been coming freely right along, and the market has gone down rapidly in consequence, during the last week. Run was 8,000 yesterday, prices off 10 to 20 cents, run 4,000 to-day, market 10 lower. Top lambs now bring \$6.25, yearlings, \$5.00; wethers, \$4.80; ewes, \$4.60. Feeding stuff is plentiful, at 60 cents to \$1.00 below a few weeks ago, lambs at \$5.00 to \$5.60, yearlings and wethers up to \$4.60; ewes, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, S. Omaha, Nov. 5.

Cattle receipts fell off sharply last week, the supply being only a little over half as large as for the same week last year, although the total receipts last month were the heaviest on record for October. Under the influence of the small supplies last week the market improved considerably and closed strong. So far this week, however, the trade has been very disappointing, notwithstanding the limited supplies. The demand from dressed beef men is comparatively light and the tone to the market unmistakably bearish. It would take fancy dry lot beefs to bring better than \$6.25 now and the bulk of the trading is around \$5 and under. Choice heifers are selling at \$3.50 and the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock around \$2.75@3. Canners sell as low as \$1.50. A very fair volume of business has been done in stockers and feeders, the lower prices having a tendency to increase the demand. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$4.25@4.75; fair to good grades at \$3.60@4.15 and common to fair kinds around \$2.75@3.40 and on down.

Hog values showed some slight improvement last week under the influence of the very light supplies, but the advance of 15@20c. was largely on the light and butcher weight stuff owing to the demand from shippers and for fresh meat. Local packers still continue decidedly bearish on the rough, heavy and packing grades, and the market has struck the toboggan again this week, prices reaching the low point of the season to-day. All the conditions surrounding the trade are bearish and it seems to be only a question as to how much lower the market will finally go. There were 2,300 hogs here to-day and the market was 15@25c. lower. Tops sold at \$5.60 as against \$5.55 a week ago and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.35@5.40 as against \$5.45@5.50 last Tuesday.

Despite the decreased supplies of sheep and lambs the market is going down steadily, both fat stock and feeder grades being now

PURE SPICES AT RIGHT PRICES

SPECIAL

Pork Sausage Seasoning---Liver Sausage Seasoning---Frankfurter Seasoning---Blood Sausage and Bologna Sausage Dressing---Sage---Marjoram

Write for special prices on Ground Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper

WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

GUARANTY SERIAL No. 20

right at the low point of the season. Trade is very dull in all lines and the tone to the market decidedly weak. Quotations on good to choice killers: Lambs, \$5.85@6.25; yearling wethers, \$4.75@5.15; wethers, \$4.50@4.65; ewes, \$4@4.40. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.50@5.75; common lambs, \$4.50@5.25; yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; wethers, \$4@4.50; ewes, \$3@3.50; common ewes, \$2@2.50; aged breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 4, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,616	—	985	10,253	16,597
Sixtieth street	2,528	25	3,099	10,599	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	20,287
Lehigh Valley	6,290	—	1,050	25,545	—
Scattering	62	—	150	44	4,800
Totals	13,434	87	5,884	52,741	41,684
Totals last week	15,086	100	6,718	44,700	37,951

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Bovic.	353	—	—
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Min'haha ..	340	—	800
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. N. York ..	—	—	1,000
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovic.	350	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Min'tonka ..	350	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mohawk.	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovic.	—	—	2,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovic.	—	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.	—	—	1,700
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York.	—	—	1,050
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.	—	—	1,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	1,750
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.	—	—	1,400
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	950
Total exports	1,543	—	14,850
Total exports last week	1,612	55	16,400

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOV. 4, 1907.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Exports from:			
New York	1,543	—	14,850
Boston	3,011	512	10,323
Baltimore	600	—	—
Philadelphia	1,388	—	1,020
Portland	695	910	—
Montreal	2,561	1,100	—
Exports to:			
London	3,260	—	11,925
Liverpool	4,540	2,822	14,408
Glasgow	705	—	—
Manchester	1,135	—	—
Antwerp	355	—	—
Totals to all ports	9,801	2,822	26,393
Totals to all ports last week	9,935	2,118	29,405

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending November 2:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	27,879
Kansas City	18,615
St. Joseph	7,043
Cudahy	493
Sioux City	1,532
Wichita	132
New York & Jersey City	11,978
Fort Worth	9,949
Detroit	1,205

HOGS.	
Chicago	43,880
Kansas City	27,741
St. Joseph	9,469
Cudahy	8,089
Sioux City	6,243
Ottumwa	6,430
Cedar Rapids	8,678
Wichita	3,404
Bloomington	3,883
New York & Jersey City	41,684
Fort Worth	8,806
Detroit	4,061

SHEEP.	
Chicago	29,727
Kansas City	15,786
St. Joseph	7,547
Cudahy	608
Sioux City	71
Wichita	28
New York & Jersey City	32,741
Fort Worth	943
Detroit	1,000

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Ill., November 7.—Market prices for ammoniates are steady and the market is quiet. Sellers are not trying to force sales, believing that actual supply and demand conditions for the winter months will make good prices. (Latest quotations will be found on page 37.)

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, NOVEMBER 8.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; dull; 10c. lower; \$4.65@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.—No report received.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 2,500; 5@10c. lower; \$4.15@4.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$5.15@5.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 8,500; 10@15c. lower; \$5.25@5.75.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 4,500; 10@15c. lower; \$5.25@5.35.

ST. LOUIS.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.65, nominal; city steam, \$8.50, nominal; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9; do., South America, tcs., \$10; kegs at \$11; compound, \$8.12½@8.25.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—Beef, extra India mess, 95s.; pork, prime mess Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 37s.; hams, short clear, 49s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 58s.; do. short ribs, 58s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 57s.; do., 35 @40 lbs., 55s.; backs, 50s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, 31s. 6d. Turpentine, 30s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 46s. 3d.; American refined pails, 46s. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 61s.; do., colored, 62s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 7½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, November and December, 45s.; Calcutta, November and December, 45s. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The result of the financial situation is a reduced killing of cattle and hogs, and hence a smaller production than usual of all grades of oleo oil and neutral lard. The stocks with the packers of these goods are very light; the stocks in Europe are equally light, and with the lighter production which we are having now and the good demand for these goods, it is likely that prices will be higher in the near future. There is no prospect at present for any increased supply of either oleo oil or neutral lard; in fact, the latter article promises to become very scarce. Europe is realizing that there is no decline in sight, and that if they need these goods they will have to come into the market promptly if they wish to secure anything before another advance takes place.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5, 1907.—The market for ammoniates the past month has been very quiet. Following up the policy adopted in reference to the previous month, producers reduced prices for prompt shipment, but held firm on futures, and while some buyers have taken advantage of the lower prices for prompt delivery, the volume of business has been very small for this season of the year. At the close the market remains dull. We quote: Ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.40 and 10@ \$2.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.40 and 10@ \$2.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 20, \$2.40 and 10@ \$2.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.20 and 10 (prompt) per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.35 and 10 (futures); per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6 and 25, \$18 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.50@2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.45 (January), per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda—Spot, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; October-November, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; December-February, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.; March-May, 1908, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.; January-December, 1908, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia—November to March,

inclusive, \$3.05 to \$3.07½ per 100 lbs. c. i. f. Baltimore.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

There was some reaction all around to better prices for hog products, as well as for grain, on an improved money situation at the West. The hog markets were, however, 10c. lower.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened depressed and lower, but reacted to higher prices by ½c. Sales in New York, 300 bbls. prime yellow, January at 34½c., and immediately after the early "call" 100 bbls. January, 34½c.; 500 bbls. March, 35½c.; 300 bbls. December, 34½c.; 100 bbls. May, 36c.; 600 bbls. December, 34½c.; 400 bbls. November, 34½c.; 100 bbls. January, 34c.; 300 do., 34½c.; 200 do. 34½c., but afterwards the advance noted. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, November at 34½@36c.; December at 34½@35½c.; January at 34½@34¾c. (afterwards at 35c.); March at 35½@36c. (afterwards 36c. bid); May at 36 @36¾c.; July at 36½@37½c. Crude at mills still offered at 24c. for prompt in Southeast.

Tallow.

Declined to-day (Friday) to 5¼c. for New York city hhd. tallow, at which 5¼c. price 200 hhds. were sold for export. The weekly contracts went in before to-day at 6c., and some to-day and to-morrow will go in at 5¼c. The Chicago market is much lower.

Oleo Stearine.

Still nominal; pressers in New York ask up to 9½c., but possibly would be willing to sell at a little less than that, while bids are scarce, and some of them reduced to 8½c. It is hardly probable that buying could be done for less than 9c., even for "resales" of out of town lots, but that there are offers to sell these out of town lots at 9c. The Chicago market has declined but is nominal, and in that way hardly above 9c.

INTO BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

William A. Storts, the New York Agent of the Kentucky Refining Company, has added to his line of work the brokerage and commission business on his own account in all of the cottonseed products.

As Mr. Storts is highly regarded over the south, where he is well known, and has made a substantial standing with the business people in New York, it is quite likely that his enterprise will have marked success.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	7,000	1,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	100
South Omaha	100	2,000	—

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1907.

Chicago	21,000	21,000	30,000
Kansas City	12,000	6,000	7,000
South Omaha	4,500	3,000	15,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1907.

Chicago	9,000	11,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,000	2,000	8,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1907.

Chicago	15,000	18,000	22,000
Kansas City	5,500	13,000	8,000
Omaha	2,000	2,500	18,000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

Chicago	8,500	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	11,000	6,000
South Omaha	750	3,000	5,000

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

Chicago	2,500	15,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	7,000
South Omaha	1,000	2,000	—

Retail Section

AN ATTACK ON THE RETAILER.

The "Woman's Home Companion," a well-known family weekly, seeking evidently to attract attention and enlarge its circulation by the sensational methods now in vogue even among presumably respectable periodicals, has commenced the publication of a series of attacks on the retail dealer—both grocer and butcher—on the ground that he is a menace to the public health because of his uncleanly habits. What applies to the grocer may be taken as applying in a large measure to the butcher, and so may the comment made in reply to this attack by the "Grocery World," of Philadelphia. In a characteristically sharp rejoinder this paper says:

"The world holds quite a number of asses, and up to the present time there has been no overt competition for the title of chief. If the editor of the 'Woman's Home Companion,' however, progresses at his present rate, he will be in excellent position to claim the enviable distinction of being the most brilliantly scintillating ass in the United States at least.

"The editor perpetrates some novel ideas in his first article. One is that grocers put in telephones so their customers will stay away and not see the filth in their stores. That, of course, is a pure absurdity. Not a grocer in business but would prefer a customer to come to his store for the fundamental reason that once there he can interest her in the numerous other articles before her. Orders over the telephone lack the persuasive stimulus of contact with other things, and are therefore confined to goods which the customer has actually resolved to buy.

"Another bit of humor in the same article is that grocers employ expensive salesmen to call at their customers' homes for the same reason—to prevent them from calling at the store and being revolted by the abounding filth. This need not be discussed at all.

"Such is the general trend of the article referred to. It is cheap, crude, ignorant and wholly untrue and unjust. The title of the article is 'Do You Know Your Grocer?' The 'Grocery World' feels that it can answer it affirmatively and can also add that it feels as if it also knew the editor of the 'Woman's Home Companion.'

"In a letter to the 'Grocery World' on the subject of these articles, the general manager of the 'Woman's Home Companion' asks that this journal 'lend us your co-operation in every way possible toward the remedying of evil conditions.' Unquestionably we will. Let us begin upon baseless yellow stuff printed against the grocery business by ignorant fools."

WISCONSIN BUTCHERS FINED.

Four meat dealers at Sheboygan, Wis., were last week fined \$25 and costs each for using preservatives in meat products contrary to the terms of the state food law. The cases were based on the use of necessary preservatives in chopped meats, sausage, etc.

OHIO BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Alliance, O., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. M. Barth; vice-president, D. S. Moore; secretary, J. B. Baughman; treasurer, Frank McGrath; executive board, W. K. Sheckler, T. W. McIntire and Harry Harsh.

BUTCHERS AGAINST SUNDAY CLOSING.

The element among Cincinnati butchers and grocers who object to closing their shops on Sunday have organized to oppose the movement of the meat dealers and others who are trying to have Sunday closing enforced. They see a chance to make money if their Sunday-observing brethren shut up and they do not.

JERSEY BUTCHERS CLOSE EARLY.

The early-closing rule has gone into effect with Paterson, N. J., butcher shops, and they will shut up hereafter at 6:30 p. m., excepting Saturdays. The hour was first fixed at 6, but later extended half an hour for the benefit of working people. All shops must now display union cards, and the union is so prosperous that it has increased its initiation fee from \$2 to \$5.

FOR MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

A movement is on foot at Muncie, Ind., for the establishment of a municipal slaughterhouse at which all Muncie butchers shall be compelled to have their meat killed. The movement started as a result of the inspection of the small local slaughterhouses and plants doing a purely local trade, which do not have government inspection, and which were said to be in an unsanitary condition.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Zimmerman Meat Company of Youngstown, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Karl Zimmerman and others.

William Rice has purchased the meat market at Utica, N. Y., formerly conducted by P. J. O'Toole.

Frederick August Viemeister, a wholesale provision merchant of Manhattan, died at his residence, 960 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

Elbert & Orth have purchased the meat market of John Myers at Wheeling, W. Va.

The grocery and meat market of John Wozniak at No. Tonawanda, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

F. W. Wonderly has decided not to open a meat market at Pulaski, N. Y.

W. Kirk will erect a new building at Marcus, Wash., and occupy it as a meat market. A new meat market will be opened at Reading, Pa., by J. M. Yerger.

The William Klein Company has purchased the meat market of F. Jenni at Dubuque, Ia.

Hupp Brothers have opened their butcher shop again in the Metropolitan building at Howard, Kan.

Goodale & Elliott have purchased the Downing meat market at 347 North 27th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Tullis & Robinson have succeeded Veile & Tullis in the meat and grocery business at Lincoln, Neb.

David A. Rupert has opened a meat market at West Point, Neb.

Beaumont & Nease are closing out their grocery stock at Sioux City, Ia., and will give their entire attention to the meat business.

John Hans and John McKay, Jr., have opened a meat market at Edwall, Wash.

Pihl & Gabrielson have opened a meat market at Tacoma, Wash.

E. A. Johnson has purchased the meat business of Folz & Wilkinson at Nampa, Ida.

F. A. Stevens, a butcher of this city, has just made application for the establishment of a meat inspector's office at Wallace, Ida.

CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new **BROOK AVENUE MARKET**, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.

Brunzel & Son have opened a meat market at Condon, Ore.

L. C. Troughton will engage in the wholesale and retail meat business at Seattle, Wash., on November 15.

Mr. Brenaman has succeeded to the meat business of Brenaman & Wallace at Little Falls, Wash.

The meat market of G. F. Howson & Son at Low Moor, Ia., with other buildings, has been destroyed by fire.

Daniel Leifer has purchased the meat and grocery business of Coe & Company at Rosalia, Wash.

J. W. Cole has started a meat market at Waitsburg, Wash.

H. A. Page has sold out his meat market at Mora, Ore., to J. Cochran.

J. F. King has sold out his meat market at San Juan, Wash., to Fred Kolt.

R. S. Rogers has succeeded Rogers & Fisher in the meat business at Chehalis, Wash.

J. V. Mearns has sold out his butcher shop at Abbotsford, B. C., to E. Jones.

W. A. Nevard has sold out his meat market at Chilliwack, B. C., to George Morris.

J. R. Smith has sold out his Michigan meat market located in the northwest part of Seattle, Wash.

J. A. Moore has sold his butcher business at Hanover, Pa., to R. Shetter.

The meat market of J. Black at Twelve Mile, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

Wm. Berkheiser has built an addition to his meat market at Summit Station, Pa.

William Kamman, a butcher at Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$9,228.92 and assets at \$200.

Sexton & Cass have engaged in the meat business at Long Branch, N. J.

The meat market of J. Haler at Ogalalla, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Mills & Hart have sold their meat business at Mogadore, Neb., to A. Walker.

J. T. Cahill of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$5,177.

The Italian Laborers' Co-operative Society of Trenton, N. J., has been incorporated to deal in groceries, provisions, etc., with \$125,000 capital stock. John Pinto, J. B. Cella and Vito Alvino are the incorporators.

Joseph Loss, a meat and grocery dealer of Middletown, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,716.01.

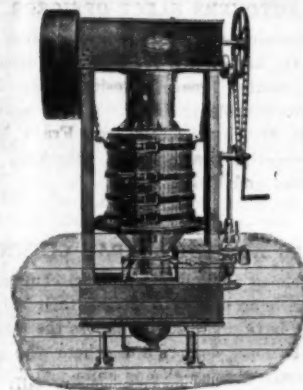
The death is reported of A. Brooks, a well known meat dealer of Eliot, N. H.

Lee Scroggins' meat market at Decatur, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

DEERFOOT FARM SLICED BACON

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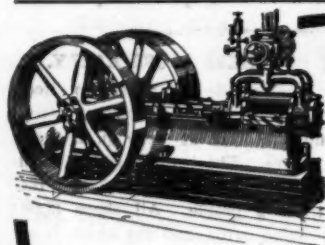


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See Page 48 for Business Opportunities

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AND GAME
BEEF CASINGS
DRIED BLOOD
GROUND BONES
HORNS
CATTLE SWITCHES

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DRESSED MEAT COMPANY



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NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Manager John Fetterly of Swift's Murray Hill market returned this week from a vacation trip to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Nov. 2 averaged 7.68 cents per pound.

The Employees of Joseph Stern & Sons' Association will hold their fifth annual entertainment and ball at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, November 15, beginning at 8 o'clock.

General Eastern Manager Noyes of Swift & Company was back at his desk this week after a long vacation, which he devoted to resting up and acquiring a fresh supply of energy for the coming year's campaign.

Alderman Joseph Schloss, the Adonis of the meat trade on the West Side, came out on top in his election fight on Tuesday, being re-elected by a majority of 206 over his two competitors. They have to sit up nights to beat Schloss!

Benjamin Bolsen, a Nostrand ave., Brooklyn, butcher, complained this week to a Brooklyn police magistrate that kerosene had been poured over his meat by jealous rivals. He said they did it because he bought his meat of a wholesale firm they had tried to boycott.

J. L. Van Neste, poultry expert for the Conron Bros. Company, returned this week from an extended trip to the West, where he surveyed the situation for the coming year. He says there is plenty of good poultry out there, but not enough ready money to take care of it. Van did not look hungry, however.

Mrs. S. Plaut, of East 52d street, wife of the former East Side slaughtering, who failed a few months ago, had a neighbor arrested the other day on the charge of stealing \$9,000 in cash which Mrs. Plaut's husband had given her, and which she had concealed in the house. As there was no evidence to show that the woman took the money, she was discharged. The loss of this money might be taken as a warning to those who have drawn their money out of banks in the late scare, and who may find that the bank is the safest place, after all.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

Conditions in the local meat market were not greatly improved this week, though there was less pessimism in the talk heard about financial matters. Retailers found it difficult to do business quite as smoothly as usual, owing to the scarcity of currency and the impediments in banking operations. But a general willingness to co-operate and make the best of it among wholesalers, retailers and customers made it possible to get along fairly well.

Consumptive demand for all meats showed a falling off, as was to be expected, especially in view of the slump in poultry. The dumping of so much poultry on the market which usually went into the freezers made it cheap and turned the consumers' attention away from beef, mutton and pork. Shipments of beef from the West were lighter and local slaughtering operations were almost cut in two, both because of the falling off in demand and the scarcity of livestock supplies in the West. The market on good beef was steady, however, and 11 cents was the top for good cattle in the coolers.

The situation in the kosher market was almost unprecedented. The demand for fore-quarters of beef sent the price of kosher chucks up to 11½ cents, a level which the trade had not seen for years. This was due partly to demand for fore-quarter beef for sausage-making, which is especially heavy just at this time of year, and partly to the very light supply. The lamb market was considerably higher at the live end and as cheaper Western stuff did not come in, the dead market remained strong, though demand was not brisk.

The trade has not yet seen signs of the era of lower prices which has been predicted. It may come, and probably will, in the course of the general readjustment, but it must begin at the live end. When livestock prices reach a permanent lower level, then values may fall at the meat end of the game. Not before.

RIDICULOUS ARREST OF A BUTCHER.

Another example of the farcical administration of the New York state game laws, and of the annoyance that may be caused and damage done so long as any man with a tin badge is permitted to earn fees by making arrests, was given last Saturday when a Harlem butcher was arrested for alleged violation of the game law. William O. Segur, of the Ger-

mania Life Insurance Company, who resides at No. 611 West 112th street, shot a deer and sent it to his butcher, Otto Gaasch, of No. 2871 Broadway, to be cut up so that Mr. Segur could distribute it among his friends.

Gaasch hung the deer in front of his shop and Saturday evening William H. Spencer, a parole officer of the New York Prison Association, caused his arrest for violating the game laws. Though the New York statutes relating to game are in such a muddled state that even a Philadelphia lawyer would have hard work to tell just what they mean, it is reasonably certain that the law permits the sale of legally-killed venison until November 24. In that case Mr. Gaasch certainly has a good chance to recover damages for false arrest. In any event it is likely that no judge would sustain a case against a man under these circumstances.

The ways of the official game law grafters are mysterious and wonderful. If this sort of thing keeps up no butcher will be willing to touch any kind of game under any conditions.

SEIZED AN OLEO PLANT.

Inspectors of the internal revenue department on Wednesday made a formal seizure of 15 tubs of oleomargarine on the premises of F. M. Shaefer & Co., in Chambers street, and according to the officials of the department, proceedings will be instituted against the firm for illegal possession of the oleo. H. H. Kracke, chief inspector of the state department of agriculture, is also working up a case against the firm, alleging illegal sale and possession of the product in New York state.

The actual discovery of the counterfeit butter was made on Tuesday, by inspectors of the state department of agriculture. One of the inspectors went into an uptown restaurant and discovered that oleo was being served to patrons of the place. The product was traced from that point to the Chambers street store. Then followed the seizure. It is stated that Mr. Shaefer explained the presence of the oleo in his premises by the assertion that the goods were delivered to him by a New Jersey concern for "printing."

UNDRAWN POULTRY IN DETROIT.

Word has been received by President Dowie, of the National Poultry and Game Association, that efforts are on foot in Detroit, Mich., to enact an ordinance prohibiting the sale of undrawn dressed poultry in that city. Detroit is

a large market and such action there would be of serious moment to the dressed poultry trade. President Dowie has forwarded copies of Professor Higley's research work, which aided so much in defeating a similar effort in this state last winter, and it is hoped that an active opposition on the part of Detroit poultrymen may be successful, says the New York Produce Review.

The agitation in Detroit seems to have had its origin in the practice of certain dealers in offering for sale poultry that was unfit for food. And while it is probable that, as a matter of fact, there would be more bad poultry if it had to be handled drawn than there is now, it is certain that a popular misconception of the matter seems to result in agitation for compulsory drawing whenever the authorities find half-rotten goods offered for sale. Dealers themselves have some responsibility in the matter.

CONRON'S BEARS IN HARLEM.

Joseph Conron's famous Chicago bear cubs invaded West Harlem this week, and were the center of attraction in that district. The West Harlem market boys were jealous of the notoriety Manager Fitzgerald was getting down at the Gansevoort headquarters, and they petitioned Mr. Conron to send the menagerie up to West 131st street for a while. The petition was granted and the bears were on exhibition at Conron Bros.' West Harlem branch during the week.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 2, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 73,415 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,800 lbs.; Queens, 150 lbs.; total, 82,365 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,650 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6,590 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,705 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; total, 8,445 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brager, S., 544 E. 175th; H. Brand.
Bail, M., 1434 2d Ave.; H. Brand.
Cammarato, S., 310 E. 32d; H. Brand.
De Francesco, A., 43-7 Bedford; H. Brand.
Diamond, M., 280 Ave. C.; United D. B. Co.
Friedman, W., 3387 3d Ave.; S. Vicktor.
Francesco, T., Leroy and Bedford; I. Haus.
Fromfield & Greco, 330 E. 24th; United D. B. Co.
Farber, S., 61 Montgomery; H. Brand.
Fucaloro, A., 325 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Greenspan, M., 53 Broome; H. Brand.
Greenwald, B., 471 E. 100th; H. Brand.
Holtzer, A., 301 W. 120th; M. Teiber.
Katz, S., 105 E. 119th; United D. B. Co.
Lissauer, J., 2007 3d Ave.; J. Levy Co.
Liberati, C., 62 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Prager, S., 718 E. 9th; H. Brand.
Riveccio, N., 318 E. 115th; F. A. Alford Co.
Reinkall, J. & L., 115 E. 8th; H. Levine.
Siegel, S., 32 W. 137th; H. Brand.
Steinback, S., 203 W. 67th; H. Brand.
Schoenfeld, L., 155 E. 103d; H. Brand.

Steinman, M., 238 Clinton; H. Brand.
Valentine, G., 922 Columbus Ave.; F. Bitz.
Vinrand, S., 230 E. 150th; H. Brand.
Weinstock, P., 2207 5th Ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Freifeld, A., 219 E. 10th; N. Wicker.
Hosenfeat, D., 544 E. 175th; S. Prager.
Liceniat, G., 63 Sullivan; C. Liberati.
Zahler, L., 109 E. 2d—T. L. Zahler.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Foldman, Arthur, 43-45 Christopher; Levy Bros.
Freund, Laura, 1479 Fulton; Jos. Rosenberg.
Feldman & Weinstein, 22 Seigel; Gusie Beadel.
Gutman, Jacob, 230 Atlantic Ave.; Levy Bros.
Kofman, Zipa, 239 Watkins; Levy Bros.
Rothenberg, Sam, 2167 Pitkin Ave.; Levy Bros.
Rosenberg, Sam, 564 3d Ave.; J. Levy.
Schechter, Abr., 322 Knickerbocker Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Steiger, Geo., 379 Central Ave.; Henry Hiller.
Schnur, M., 839 Dumont Ave.; J. Rosenberg.
Soslovsky, Sam, and Morris Geishonowitz, 265 Sackman; Levy Bros.
Swenson, Eric, 1058 Bedford Ave.; Max Barr.
Zeitman, L., 906-8 Myrtle Ave.; A. Oxfeld.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Columbus Park Hotel Co.; J. Wanamaker.
Fastleich, L., 304 Rivington; S. Levin.
Fertel, P., 974 Westchester Ave.; L. Gitlitz.
Kalisky, B., 1736 Madison Ave.; S. Glaser.
Kreth, C. A. C., 309 Bleecker; W. Nagel.
Lyman, J., 1164 Union Ave.; J. Gordon.
Lamontague, T. J., 3524 Broadway; S. Levin.
Waller & Fiet, 203 W. 67th; H. Kallman.
Arnowitz & Kirshk, 202 Allen; S. Levin.
Barran, N., 151 Norfolk; S. Levin.
Cafe Rivesalles Co., 163 W. 34th; L. Barth & Son.
Damarzek & Schwibel, 276 E. Houston; Damarzek & Schwibel Cafe Co.
Drach & Seiler, 171 Stanton; S. Levin.
Kastenbaum, M., 1489 2d Ave.; Westin & S. Lewis, H. F., 10 W. 17th; M. Strittmatter.
Morand, I., 228 Greenwich; H. Consumiller.
Mehlman Bros., 1094 3d Ave.; Westin & S.

Ricas & Costatatoes, 457 6th Ave.; Levin Bros.
Rosenthal & Simon, 68 E. 11th; N. Radus.
Schwartz, B., 94 Monroe; J. & W. Drachinsky.
Swyman & Caillias, 93 Maiden Lane; D. Levin.
Selinger & Weinberger, 116 Ave. D.; S. Levin.
Tiras & Deutsch, 29 W. 17th; H. Deutsch.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bruehl, M., 129 Amsterdam Ave.; H. Deutsch.
Caputo, V., 386 Broome; P. Capaldo.
Cortarello, A., 185 Thompson; Dell, Erbe & Monarca.
Kawaler, J., 145 Forsyth; H. Kavalier.
Kalish & Halpert, 155 William; J. Abramowitz.
Sonntag, J. A., 136 Lenox Ave.; S. Portman.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Weinstein, David, 294 Cornelia; J. Brager.
Newman, Louis, 296-98 S. 4th; Jacob Halbren.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Massa, Michael & John, 881 5th Ave.; Gius Concoraci.
Schachtman, Aaron, 205 Varet; Pinie Deitch.

SUPERSEDES NATURE AND SCIENCE.

Dr. Wiley is denouncing ice cream for the reason, he says, that germs "lurk in the ice cream freezer," says the Food Law Bulletin.

According to Dr. Wiley's way of reasoning out sources of danger in food production he might apply his logic with equal force to mushrooms, because the same kind of soil produces toadstools. Of course, Nature in her great wisdom distributed poisons and dangerous germs everywhere, but she also endowed men with wisdom that protects them from these dangers. Liability to food poisoning is still further diminished by fairly accurate scientific knowledge of all foods, their ingredients, preparation and keeping qualities.

But the self-appointed censor of food industries is apparently not taking into account any of the natural advantages enjoyed by the consumer for the reason, perhaps, that he thinks Nature and Science have nothing to do since he assumed the office of guardian angel to watch over people and see that they are not poisoned.



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